# THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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## Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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Attorneys at Law—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

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Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

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Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
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Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

S. DICKERSON,
Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 3, Reed House, Erie.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist: Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

POWDER.—104 Kegs Rifle, Deer and Blasting Powder, just received and for sale by the keg or less quantity, by
Erie, July 26. R. T. STERRETT & SONS


## Poetry and Miscellany.

### I WOULD NOT STRIKE THE LYRE.

BY MRS. HARLAN.

I would not strike the lyre again
In this cold world of wrong,
Where so much sorrow, care and pain
Attends the child of song:
For mine would make a mournful tone,
Breathing of joys forever flown.

When in mine own sweet home afar,
I sang in other days,
A father and a mother dear
Approved my rustic lays:
But now, where I may never weep,
Beneath the aspen tree they sleep.

Brothers and sisters dear, I had,
Who prized my simple lay:
But some are in the cold earth laid,
And some are far away,
And sorrow hovers in the shade,
Where we in joyous childhood played.

There, flowers of every form and hue
I reared with tender care,
Which drank at the eve of the summer dew,
And scented the cold air:
But they in cold neglect are laid
Beneath the spoiler's hand to fade.

And then the tones from groves and streams,
How very sweet they were;
Never again but in my dreams
Shall I such glad notes hear;
And wherefore did their music come
They breathed around my own sweet home?

And there were rural scenes of mirth
That oft inspired my song,
The happy circle round the hearth,
When winter nights grew long,
But all these joyous scenes are flown,
That happy circle broken—gone.

But where no parting sounds shall come
In a pure world of bliss,
I'll tune a sweeter, happier home
Than I have lost in this.
And I shall strike my lyre again
Where grief shall blend not in its strain.—*Lou. Jour.*

### THE SUPERNATURAL.

From the Home Journal.

The Rev. Mr. E——, traveling on a ministerial tour through the south of Ireland, one autumn day, found it impossible to reach his destination, yet distant, many miles distant, before the coming night, which announced its rapid approach by its sombre herald, twilight. During the day, his ride had been suggestive of solitary meditation, as a portion of the country through which he journeyed was, owing to the grandeur and diversification of its scenery, one of the most picturesque in the kingdom. His path had wound through gardens abandoned to the rank luxuriance of the thistle and bramble, and past deserted homesteads, the histories of which were rife with tales of violence and bloodshed, and family extinction; and he had oft with toil and difficulty guided his good steed through many of those deep labyrinthian glens, and matted ferns, and natural fastnesses in which the land of the shamrock glories.

In the earlier part of his journey, a few comfortable homes and farm-houses had been visible to Mr. E——; but as the day wore on, the way grew increasingly gloomy and disheartening, and glimpses of the human face divine more and more rare. At last it became expedient to think of getting lodging for the night, and he paused to reflect and reconnoitre. Not far from him towered the turrets of a venerable castle, around which clustered trees of an immense growth and height, whose thick trunks, gnarled and overhanging branches, and sombre foliage, seemed as if anxious to keep out the gaze of prying stragglers, and the main body of the building from being seen. A sloping lawn led down to a deep, silent lake, so deep and so glossy that not a ripple disturbed its calm surface. Beyond were piled a ledge of mountains, rising in bold relief against the murky sky, adding additional wildness to the landscape. Altogether, the aspect of that place was so repelling, and spoke so strongly of desertion, that the clergyman involuntarily turned away.

Meanwhile the darkness increased apace, and no other habitation was in sight except one—that of a person whom he well knew by report to be an implacable hater of religion and its ministers. Alternative, therefore, there was none, between seeking admission as an unwelcomed guest, from which his innate delicacy shrunk, and remaining exposed to the fury of a storm which gave warning of being in preparation by hoarse boomings of thunder, and the mighty sub-bass of the elements, and lurid gleams of fire. He hesitated for some time, but determined at length to try whether the voice of hospitality might not plead his cause, and gain for him, at least, the shelter of a roof, whatever might be his subsequent treatment and entertainment: any refuge appeared preferable to the peltings of the storm. His horse, also began to exhibit unequivocal symptoms of dissatisfaction at the existing state of affairs, and plainly intimated a disposition to seek better quarters, by impatient stampings and neighings. Mr. E—— accordingly rode up to the door of the house and knocked; a tall, dark visaged man appeared. Mr. E—— introduced himself, apologized for the intrusion, and solicited accommodation for the night. The gentlman replied that he would with pleasure furnish him with a supper, and find room for his horse in the stable, but regretted that there was not in the house a vacant chamber.

"But are you a coward?" he demanded abruptly.

"I hope not."

"Because, if you are not, yonder is the castle across the park, of which I am the agent; no one is in it, as the owner is traveling on the continent. I will not disguise from you, however, that strange tales are told of its being haunted, which was, in fact, the principal reason for the desertion of the Earl of L——'s family. If, as you say, you are not afraid, and feel willing to incur the risk of midnight visitants, you are welcome to a bed there."

Not seeming to notice the sneer which accompanied the last words, Mr. E—— accepted the offer with thankfulness, remarking that, however he might prefer society, yet, as a minister of the Gospel, he had no cause for fearing even the powers of darkness, should they league against him.

"Very well," said the host, whom we may designate as Mr. D——, "I will order supper, and whilst you are partaking of it, send servants over to the castle to prepare a room, and light a fire; and lest you should be in any doubts as to the sincerity of my intentions, I will accompany you there myself, and assist in searching your room and the adjoining ones."

After supper, having ascertained that his horse had been well attended to, Mr. E—— expressed himself in readiness to attend his host to his destined lodgings, as he was much fatigued with his journey, and longed for repose. The rain had not yet commenced, but the flashes of lightning, and the howling of the wind through the stately oaks and elms, presaged its coming violence, and suggested to the imagination of Mr. E——, the fitness of just such a night and time for a deed of crime; and he shuddered as they traversed the gloomy park, as many a tale of murdered travelers that he had heard in boyhood came into his mind. To the best of men, sudden death has an appaling aspect, but under such circumstances as these, apart from all that he loved, alone and unpitied, it seemed tenfold terrible. Then, again, he would think on the unexpected hospitality of Mr. D——, and smile at the horrors which busy fancy had conjured up.

As they drew near the castle, its desolate appearance was not much calculated to re-assure him, or calm his drooping spirits. Mr. D—— carried a lantren, the faint glimmering of which only served to make darkness visible, as it fell on the grass-grown walks, and old grey stones that paved the court-yard. The noise of the steps and voices disturbed a crazy congregation of owls, bats and rooks, time honored inhabitants of the turrets, which startled and affrighted, flew about, flapping their wings, and uttering dismal cries at the unwonted invasion of their premises. A chill ran through Mr. E——. How he wished for even the neighborhood of his horse, or any thing that had life; the company of a dog would have been invaluable; fain would he have stretched himself in the stable; but dreading to awaken the sarcasm of his grim host, he said nothing. They reached the grand entrance. On opening, the door grated harshly and complainingly on its rusty hinges, and a rush of night winds moaned bodingly as they entered. While ascending the staircase, dim shadows seemed to gather and troop around them, with fantastic gestures beckoning them onward; a thousand spirit eyes peered inquisitively out of the arches and frets in the ceiling; snatches of faint songs echoed through the corridors; glimpses he had of half-formed faces, flitting about in the corners, and whispers and sighs floated on the air.

Mr. E—— again smiled at his own imaginings, and, making a strong mental effort, fairly shook of all nonsensical apprehensions. They thoroughly examined the room destined for him, and the adjoining ones, and afterwards looked through those below, one of which was a hall of magnificent dimensions, superbly carved and gilded in the old style. His companion reiterated his assurances that no living being save himself would be in the castle, and, with an invitation to breakfast at his house in the morning, he bade him good night. Mr. E—— attended him to the door, double locked and chained it after him, and then ascended to his own apartment, which he also carefully locked and secured. He certainly was situated very pleasantly. The rain now came down in torrents, but the tremendous peals of thunder above him, and the vivid flashes of lightning which occasionally pierced their way through the heavy damask curtains, only so much the more enhanced the value of his comfortable retreat, and made his feelings those of unmingled satisfaction. A bright fire blazed on the old fashioned hearth, and two wax candles stood lighted on the elegant inlaid table beside it.

The room was richly furnished in an antique style, and the luxurious couch, to one tired as he was, looked extremely inviting to repose. But the inclination to sleep had quite left him, and a strange wakefulness had superceded all his former almost overwearyness. Several noble paintings by the great masters, Guido and Da Vinci, adorned the walls, one of which was the beautiful picture of the Virgin and child, representing him while yet the radiant brow was unpierced by thorns, and ere the delicate fair cheek had been subjected to the blows of the smiter, or the prayer of prayers had been grasped by those cherub lips. Upon these he mused for an hour or so, and then, according to his custom, opened his pocket Bible, and read and meditated until his excitement passed away, and a sacred calm settled upon him.

Suddenly his attention was aroused by a commotion in the room below. Heavy tables were dragged about, dishes and glasses rattled, chairs pushed violently hither and thither, doors slammed, and in short, he heard every noise attendant upon the laying out of an extensive table. This unaccountable uproar continued unabated for about half an hour, when, all at once, the place became hushed as the grave. Soon after, a slow, heavy step began to ascend the stairs. Could his host have deceived him? For a time he doubted his truth. The ominous step continued to ascend; nearer it drew, and still nearer, until it stopped at his door.

Three sullen knocks.

Mr. E—— paused a moment, and then asked:

"Who's there?"

A hollow voice replied, "*the Master wants you down to supper.*"

"Excuse me, if you please; I cannot come down."

The dull, heavy step, descended the stairs, and entered the hall, down below. Mr. E—— began to conjecture that a band of forgers or smugglers had made the place their abode, and, being aware of his proximity, wished to inveigle him in their power, in order to insure his silence. His sensations were becoming very unenviable; but the pause was brief, for again he heard the steps ascending, if possible, heavier and slower than before; and again the three sullen knocks were given.

"What do you want?"

"*The master wants you down to supper!*"

"Tell him I have already supped, and do not wish for more;" replied Mr. E——, alarmed at his pertinacity.

The step departed as before, and he distinguished angry voices in loud debate below. Were their designs hostile—how could he hope to escape? It is curious to note in cases of emergency, how many plausible schemes will present themselves to the mind, which, in placid moments, were never dreamt of. So, many a plan did he revolve in a minute, but to put one in execution was out of the question. He was a prisoner, and clearly in the clutches of his enemies, for such they must be. His heart sank like lead, as his thoughts reverted to his quiet happy home, where the beloved ones were probably at this time very joyously expecting him, but who, mayhap, should never behold him more.

The third time he heard the dreaded footstep approaching, so heavy was every footfall now, that they smote on his ear like cannon balls. The three sullen knocks again.

"What do you want, that you persist in thus disturbing me?" demanded Mr. E——, loudly.

"*The master wants you to come down to supper!*"

"I come," said Mr. E——, and mentally imploring the protection of heaven against all violence, he grasped a candle, and placing his Bible under his arm, opened the door. A grim, gigantic figure, habited in black from head to foot, stood without, motioning him to follow, led the way to the same splendid apartment in which he had been in the earlier part of the evening. The door was thrown widely back by his sable guide, and he was ushered in. The master of the revels received him with a silent bow, and escorted him to the table, which was covered with a sumptuous banquet, and entirely surrounded by guests, with the exception of one seat which had been reserved for him.

As he seated himself, a burst of hideous laughter pealed out and died away in the distance! He glanced at the company; they were all robed in the same black, and from countenances of living gastliness, the hollow eyes shot forth gloomy flashes of fire as they glared upon him. All was silence—dead silence! It was appalling. He felt the blood curdle in his veins. The host helped him first, and then the other guests. Demoniac grins wreathed their thin lips as they watched to see him eat. But he no longer doubted as to the nature of the company, and touched not the unhallowed food. A dead weight hung upon the atmosphere, almost crushing him to the earth: dense sulphurous vapors floated around, and the lowering brows of the company knit into deeper scowls as they burst out into another fit of Mephistopheles like mirth.

A moment of fearful trial, it is said, occurs in the life time of every mortal. Mr. E—— shuddered as he felt it had arrived; and what a tremendous ordeal it was—no less than a personal conflict with the powers of darkness. The host signed peremptorily to him to begin. With a great effort, for he well knew that each fiendish eye was riveted upon him, he exclaimed:

"I have not been in the habit of eating without having asked a blessing."

So saying, he bowed his head on his Bible, and cried with a loud voice:

"Oh, Lord, thou hast often fed me with the bread of Heaven; suffer me not now to feast with devils."

A fearful shriek—a peal of thunder that shook the castle to its deep foundation—and, raising his head, Mr E—— discovered that he was alone in the supper room, seated in the same place, with only his own candle out of the score of lights, burning on the table before him.—For a while he was stunned, his senses were overpowered; but soon recovering his self command, he traced his way back to the room, where, as well may be imagined, he slept not. That night was one prolonged vigil. It did on him the work of years of agony. At a reasonable hour in the morning he left the castle, and went into the house of the agent, who welcomed him very cordially, inquiring with much solicitude, how he had rested, and whether he had been molested or disturbed. Mr. E—— answered him in a composed manner, which, while it satisfied him, did not let fall the slightest intimation of the occurrences of the past night. Not wishing to excite suspicion by a precipitate departure, he awaited breakfast, and thanking Mr. D—— for his politeness, asked for his horse, which had received benevolent care, and rode away.

The instant he reached his home he became violently ill, and died in a few weeks. He never raised his head more, or overcame the terror of that night.

His widow herself communicated the events here related, to a friend of the writer. Mr. E—— was a clergyman of superior talents, and extensive acquirements, and perfectly free from superstitious feelings. There could be no reason to doubt his veracity; his adventure was not the result of imagination, for he was far from his own room at the conclusion of the frightful scene. His melancholy death, in the sequel, proves that he must have been assaulted by foes more than merely human. The whole occurrence is enveloped in a mistery, of which we are unable to find a solution.

### SELF DEVOTION.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

In the latter part of the month of February, many years since, a schooner from the state of Maine, which had been to New York with a cargo, and was now on her return home, anchored under Sandy Point. The wind increasing from the northwest to a gale, she parted her cables; sail was got upon her as soon as possible, but not having in much ballast, she did not fetch in to the westward of Great Point Light, on the Northern part of Nantucket, and had therefore to go outside or to the eastward of the island. With a comparatively light vessel, and with no cables or anchors, and with a prospect of a snow-storm before him, the captain of the schooner did not think it prudent or proper to be thus forced to go to sea with the wind blowing almost a hurricane.

He made up his mind, therefore, at once, to run his vessel on to Nantucket, which, with the wind at northwest, would make an entire lee, and enable him to land without much danger. All this was effected, the vessel was beached, and the crew, consisting of the captain, a mate, and two young men, one about seventeen, both sons of the captain, were landed in safety, except, perhaps, the incidental exposure and fatigue, about five o'clock in the afternoon. The place of their landing was about three miles from Great Point Light, to which they proposed to proceed, it being, as they supposed, the nearest place where they could find rest and shelter for the night.

The mate took up his line of march first, the captain and his two sons having remained to secure some few things about the boat, and then to follow immediately after him. The whole distance to be traveled was over a sandy beach, against a furious northwester blowing direct in our faces, and hurling the sand and gravel, making it very difficult to even keep a foothold against the combined elements.

The mate succeeded after much difficulty in reaching the keeper of the lights' hospitable mansion in safety.—A far different fate was to be the lot of some of his companions.

The captain was a man who was inured from his boyhood to hardship and toil; his was the will and the power which the elements could not conquer. Taking the lead of his sons for the purpose of breaking off as much as possible the force of the wind, he kept them immediately behind him, and thus their journey commenced. One-half the distance, perhaps, was overcome, after incredible anxiety and perseverance on the part of their father, when the younger son begged his father and brother to go on and leave him, as his strength had entirely failed and he could walk no longer.

No persuasion could revive his exhausted powers, and it became necessary to act as the exigency of the case required. The father taking off his own outside coat, that his limbs might be more free to act, wrapped it around the less hardy frame of his son, and taking him in his arms, the toilsome journey was again resumed. For half a mile did the father's power of endurance bear up against the violence of the storm with his additional burden; but his cup was not yet full; the other son now showed the symptoms that his exhausted nature was about to give way, and a few minutes after, he sank to the ground, apparently unable to rise.

Laying down the one he had borne so long, the father took up the elder, and carrying him some distance, he left him and then returned, and took the younger and brought him to the same point; and thus the old man struggled, alternately carrying one and then returning and bringing the other to the same place; whispering hope into their ears, which, alas, were fast becoming insensible to their parent's love. It was a sight, it would seem some pitying angel might have relieved.

The younger son was growing very weak and insensible, and when the father laid him down for the last time, he saw that the elements had done their work, and that the poor boy was at rest.

Going back and taking the elder in his arms, he redoubled his exertions to save him; on he struggled, and between the flashes of the storm the light could be seen in the distance; but fortitude, energy and perseverance were of no avail; a single moan told him he was childless.

The old man arrived at the light, and found that preparations had been made to come out in search of him; tears he had not many to shed. Such people have but few to their call; those few, however, make a furrow which never leaves the face but with the close of their earthly existence.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ "My Dear," said an anxious father to his bashful daughter, "I intend that you shall be married, but I do not intend that you shall throw yourself away on any of the wild, worthless boys of the present day. You must marry a man of sober and mature age; one that can charm you with wisdom and good advice, rather than with personal attractions. What do you think of a fine, intelligent, mature husband of fifty?"

The timid, meek, blue-eyed little daughter looked in the man's face, and with the slightest possible touch of interest in her voice, answered, "I think two of twenty-five would be much better, Pa."

### A FARMER'S BOY.

I should like to guide a plough;
Cut a furrow clean and straight;
Run in haste and bring the cow;
Eat my luncheon on a gate;
Drive the team down the green lane;
Sappy as I trudge along:
Shout the crows from off the grain;
Whistle back the blackbirds song.

Won't I mind the frost or snow?
Not a bit if warmly clad;
Would I saunter as I go,
Like an idle, loitering lad?
No I'd rise with early morn,
Busy on throughout the day;
Idle hands but pluck a thorn—
Honest work's as good as play.

When I lay me down at night,
Oh, how soundly shall I sleep!
Whether it is dark or light,
Safely me my God will keep;—
Keep me if I seek his love,
Rest upon his promised aid.
While I trust in one above,
If I rest or if I rove,
What shall make my heart afraid!

### An Alabama Justice.

When the Creek Indians inhabited Alabama, there were several magistrates appointed who had extensive jurisdiction. Their power, and the extent of territory over which it spread, made the magistrates in power, equal to a territorial Governor. One of the magistrates was a well known 'character,' who resided in 'Turkey Town,'—an Indian village on the Coosa river. He had a Marshal, who was known in his tribe as 'Moneycries.' The magistrate was remarkable for his contempt of legal opinions, and judical forms. 'Equity' was his hobby, and when his notions or right and justice, came in contack with 'law,' the latter was forced to give way. He thought the customs of the Indians more 'Equitable' in many cases than the laws of Congress, and he never failed in such cases, to set aside the latter. 'Moneycries' co-opperated heartily with 'the court,' and by their combined efforts they managed to deal out justice with certainty, but sometimes with real Indian severity.

The following scene once occurred 'in court.'

Magistrate—This court is held to try a case in which 'Little Chubby,' a Creek Indian, is defendant and Tom Dale, a grocery keeper, is plaintiff. Dale claims $20 from Little Chubby, and Chubby says he paid it in beaver skins. 'Gentlemen,' continued the magistrate, addressing the bystanders, 'Injins ain't likely to lie when they owe a white man; but white men will lie, when they trade with Injins. This is the experience of 'my court.' Proceed gentlemen with this case.

The attorney for Tom Dale proceeded to make out his case. Dale swore that his debt was 'just, true, and unpaid.' He then introduced a witness to prove that Chubby had caught only ten beavers in the last month—and that he had sold them to deponent. The Indian had no witness, and the case was thus fully made out.

The attorney remarked, addressing 'the court,' may it please your honor, I claim a judgment for my client—there is no defence except the averment of Chubby, and this the court can't regard.'

'Gentlemen,' said the magistrate 'I ain't satisfied, and I ain't going to allow the Injin to be swindled,' said he, addressing Moneycries—

'Mr. Marshal, hand me that book; *I'll take a swar in this case myself,*' and suiting the action to the word, he kissed the book, and addressing Moneycries, remarked, 'Mr. Marshal, I constitute you this court, and will take a swar in this case. May it please the court,' said he, 'there's cheaters around this board, and I intend to expose it to the court. I'd rather take an Injin's word than a whiskey seller's any time. But this court can't decide in favor of an Injin without a swar in his behalf, and that swar, I am now, Mr. Marshal, going to take.'

He then proceeded to state that little Chubby had come to his house, and he off-red to buy from him ten beaver skins. Chubby declined selling them, as he had promised them to Mr. Dale to pay a debt of twenty dollars due him. He saw Chubby go into Dale's and leave the skins and when he came out, Chubby told him he had paid his debt. When he concluded, he resumed his seat.

Dale's attorney protested against *his 'taking a swar in the case,'* but he was interupted by the magistrate, who informed him that it was his mode of dispensing Equity.

*Lawyer*—May it please the court, I will take an appeal in this case.

*Magistrate*—The court is satisfied that the evidence is in favor of Little Chubby, and no appeal will be allowed.

*Attorney*—May it please the court, I consider this proceeding a d——d farce.

*Magistrate*—The court considers this a case of contempt, and will fine Mr. M——d $20 for swearing in court.

*Attorney*—Your court may go to the devil if your honor pleases.

*Magistrate*—Mr. Marshal will take Mr. M——d into custody till he pays $20; and unless he pays it, the Marshal will summon a posse of Injins, and tie him up, and thereupon inflict on him twenty stripes, according to Injin custom, and then inform him that it will improve his health, to get out of reach of my court, in twenty-four hours.

*Attorney*—May it please the court, I will give my note for the fine—if the court will agree to it.

*Magistrate*—The court won't be hard, provided the character of the court is hereafter respected.

This, Mr. Editor, is a slightly colored sketch of the early history of the administration of justice in the Creek country, in Alabama.

### Freezing Up.

To put out five hundred dollars at interest, have yourself packed in ice, and stay frozen, with suspended life, till it amounts to a fortune, seems now becoming a possible resource. The scientific men of France are, at present, speculating on a recent instance of a young man *brought to life after being frozen up eleven months*, on the Alps. It has given rise or revived a belief in the theory that life can be suspended at pleasure, and criminals are about to be demanded of the Government to be frozen on experiment. The reader will have already inferred what belief this offers to such unhappy ladies as find themselves not contemporary with the hearts they sigh to win. They have only to be *iced till overtaken!* We should add that the above is by no means a joke, however. The blood of a living man was infused into the veins of the frozen youth, and he moved and spoke. The experiment was afterwards tried on a hare frozen for the purpose, and with complete success.—*Home Journal.*

"Not so Low as that yet."—The Cincinnati Nonpareil relates that during the late excitement in that city, two friends, Bob and Ned, one a whig and the other a Democrat, in passing along the streets in the evening quite merry, Bob declared he could tell a whig by his looks as soon as he set his eyes upon him, and to prove it sundry bets were made, the decision of which was left to persons they chanced to meet. Bob had won a number of bets and felt exceedingly happy. "Now then" said he, "I'll bet you the next man we meet will be a whig." "Done," was the reply. It was getting late, and there were few people in the streets. At last the two friends discovered a poor devil lying on the pavement fast asleep. They succeeded in waking him, and at length he was made to understand that he must say yes or no, whether he was whig or not! "No sir!" said the prostrate individual, "I an't a whig, *I hav'n't got so low as that yet!*" Bob paid the bet without saying a word.

### On Paying Small Bills.

"These small bills are very vexatious," remarked Mr. Chubb to his wife. "I dislike so much this being dunned, that I have almost made up my mind never to contract another deb;." "Very well, Mr. Chubb," said Mrs. C., "I am perfectly willing: let us commence today—and now I think of it, Mr Chubb, let me have five dollars to pay for that new hat for Harriet." This was putting a new resolution into action too quick for his ideas, and murmuring something about money worth two per cent. a month, he left the house, telling the collector, who was waiting at the door, that he had no small bills, and that he must call to-morrow. To-morrow came and the collector called as he was told to do. Mr. Chubb was enraged and rushed to the door. "What in the name of the old Harry do you mean by calling on me at this time? Does your master think I am going to run off, that he duns me this way? Come some other time, I am engaged now, and don't like to be annoyed in this manner!" and Mr. Chubb slammed the door in the collector's face. The collector quietly took the affront and passed on to his next customer. He opened the door of the counting-room where Mr. Smith was quietly reading his morning paper. "Good morning, Mr. Smith—I have called for that small bill of $5 you owe Mr. Jenkins." "You must be crazy to suppose that I pay small bills during these hard times. Tell Mr. Jenkins he must wait." "This bill has been due some time, and Mr. Jenkins is in want of funds; got a note to take up today." "That is just my case; so don't stand there, for I shall not settle it to-day at any rate."

The collector calls on Mr. Johnson next. "I have a small bill of two dollars against you, Mr. Johnson." I wish you would settle it." "Pon my word, my dear fellow, I havn't so much money about me, and I don't like to draw a check for so small an amount." "I will give you eighteen dollars, Mr. Johnson, and you can give me a check for twenty." "Do you doubt my credit, sir; do you not think me worthy of being trusted a week or more?" "Oh, yes sir; but I thought, that as I had called ten times, and never found you with any small bills, that it would be an accommodation." "Leave my counting-room, sir; and tell Mr. Jenkins if he wishes to have my patronage he had better employ a more civil collector."

Mr. Easy is next visited. He is smoking his morning cigar—and as he sees the collector approach he bursts out a laughing and exclaims: "Upon my word you are my ghost. You don't mean to say that you have come for that bill again? I really think that Jenkins is about to fail; why you were here yesterday." "No, sir," replied the collector, looking at the back of the bill where he had noted the times he had called for it; "I was here the 27th of last month, the 1st and 5th of this month, and now it is the 28th." "Well, I may be mistaken; but won't you smoke?" "I never smoke, sir." "Well, what do you think of Lopez? Which side does Jenkins take? Is he for or against the invaders?" "Why, I really don't know, he is too busy to think much about it, having large sums to pay. "Is Jenkins very short?" "He is sir, and your money would help him amazingly." "Well, then, you may tell Jenkins that if he is short I know how to sympathize with him"—and Mr. Easy settles down in his chair and puffs his cigar with renewed zest.

We have given above, rough outlines of three individuals who dislike paying small bills:—Mr. Chubb, because money is worth two per cent. a month; Mr. Johnson, on account of having no change; and Mr. Easy, owing to his dislike to part with money in small parcels. Either of these could have raised five hundred to accommodate a friend; but they are too short to pay their honest debts. Really there is no excuse for such conduct—it is beneath an honest man to refuse paying small debts, and thus force a man to earn his money twice. If the dollars are in his pocket, why not pay them over at once, and thus rid yourself of one annoyance? Why not pay the small bills on presentation, and not skulk behind some shallow excuse? A merchant, who would not let a note lie over at any sacrifice, does not hesitate to refuse the collector who calls for his small bills, and turns him out in the most adroit manner. The principle is the same in both cases, but custom makes the difference. In nine cases out of ten, these small debts are due to persons who want the money, and who from circumstances, are obliged to wait patiently till it comes, for if they attempt to force payment, or insinuate that they have waited long enough, they become—too often in the eyes of high-minded merchants—very impudent fellows. We will not insinuate that all men are slow at paying their small bills, but we know that many are: and what is very curious, they are principally men of wealth, who never experience—save in their imagination—any check in their financial dealings. Pay your small debts.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

### A Mannerly Youth.

Last week the "Swampscot Dorcas Sewing Society" held their annual meeting, and on motion it was voted—

"That our parson wait on Tony Jones and see if nothing can't be done to correct the manners of young Tony." The next day the parson called on Tony, senior, and informed him respecting the object of his visit. Tony listened patiently while the parson rehearsed the object of his visit, to which he replied:—

"Parson, I'd let Tony go to meetin' every Sunday, if I only know'd you's goin' to preach; but, parson, there ain't a boy in the city of Swampscot what's got more manners than my Tony, and I can convince you of that in just a minit. You see Tony out there skinning them niffers?"

The parson nodded assent.

"Now, see, I'll call him," and raising his voice to the highest pitch, he shouted—

"Tony!"

The response was quick and equally loud—"Sir."

"Do you hear that, parson?" said the old man.

"Don't you call that manners?"

"That is all very well," replied the parson, "as far as it goes!"

"What do you mean by 'far as it goes?' That boy, sir, always speaks respectfully to me when I call him;" then raising his voice, he again called—

"Tony!"

The response, "Sir," was equally loud and prompt Again the old man called—

"Tony!"

The boy dropped a half-dressed fish, and shaking his fist at his sire, yelled out—

"You miserable, black, old drunken snob, I'll come there in just two minutes, and maul you like blazes!"

The parson was astounded. The old man was disconcerted for the moment, but instantly recovering himself, he tapped the parson on the shoulder, saying—"You see, parson, my boy has got grit as well as manners. That chap will make an ornament to your society one o' these days."

Douglas's Rowland, for Marcy's Oliver.—A Washington correspondent of the Herald, tells a story of these gentlemen, which is worth copying. It would seem that during the recent aff

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:*

I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings. None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly-favored land.

Since the close of the last Congress, certain Cubans and other foreigners resident in the United States, who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of being discouraged by its failure, have again abused the hospitality of this country, by making it the scene of the equipment of another military expedition against that possession of her Catholic majesty, in which they were countenanced, aided and joined by citizens of the United States. On receiving intelligence that such designs were entertained, I lost no time in issuing such *instructions to the proper officers of the United States* as seemed to be called for by the occasion. By the proclamation, a copy of which is herewith submitted, I also warned those who might be in danger of being inveigled into this scheme of its unlawful character, and of the penalties which they would incur. For some time there was reason to hope that those measures had sufficed to prevent any such attempt. This hope, however, proved to be delusive. Very early in the morning of the third of August, a steamer called the Pampero departed from New Orleans for Cuba, having on board upwards of four hundred armed men, with evident intentions to make war upon the authorities of the island. This expedition was set on foot in palpable violation of the laws of the United States. Its leader was a Spaniard, and several of the chief officers, and some others engaged in it, were foreigners. The persons composing it, however, were mostly citizens of the United States.

Before the expedition set out, and probably before it was organized, a slight insurrectionary movement, which appears to have been soon suppressed, had taken place in the eastern quarter of Cuba. The importance of this movement was unfortunately so much exaggerated in the accounts of it published in this country, that those adventurers seem to have been led to believe that the Creole population of the island not only desired to throw off the authority of the mother country, but had resolved upon that step, and had begun a well-concerted enterprise for effecting it. The persons engaged in the expedition were generally young and ill-informed. The steamer in which they embarked left New Orleans steathily and without a clearance. After touching at Key West, she proceeded to the coast of Cuba, and, on the night between the 11th and 12th of August, landed twenty leagues of Havana.

The main body of the men proceeded to, and took possession of, an inland village, six leagues distant, leaving others to follow in charge of the baggage, as soon as the means of transportation could be obtained. The latter, having taken up their line of march to connect themselves with the main body, and having proceeded about 4 leagues into the country, were attacked on the morning of the 13th by a body of Spanish troops, and a bloody conflict ensued; after which they retreated to the place of disembarcation, where about fifty of them obtained boats and re-embarked therein. They were, however, intercepted among the keys near the shore by a Spanish steamer cruising on the coast, captured and carried to Havana, and, after being examined before a military court, were sentenced to be publicly executed, and the sentence was carried into effect on the 16th of August.

On receiving information of what had occurred, Commodore Foxhall A. Parker was instructed to proceed in the steam-frigate Saranac to Havana, and enquire into the charges against the persons executed, the circumstances under which they were taken, and whatsoever referred to their trial and sentence. Copies of the instructions from the Department of State to him, and of his letters to that Department, are herewith submitted.

According to the record of the examination, the prisoners all admitted the offences charged against them, of being hostile invaders of the Island. At the time of their trial and execution the main body of the invaders was still in the field, making war upon the Spanish authorities and Spanish subjects. After the lapse of some days, being overcome by the Spanish troops, they dispersed on the 24th of August; Lopez, their leader, was captured some days after, and executed on the 1st of September. Many of his remaining followers were killed, or died of hunger and fatigue, and the rest were made prisoners. Of these none appear to have been tried or executed. Several of them were pardoned upon application of their friends and others, and the rest, about one hundred and sixty in number, were sent to Spain. Of the final disposition made of these we have no official information.

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition. Thus, thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the law of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking. Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed, by the indignant sense of the community, upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and an ill-directed love of political liberty. The correspondence between this Government and that of Spain relating to this transaction is herewith communicated.

Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement in Spain; but it is hoped that such interposition with the government of that country may not be considered as affording any ground for expectation that the Government of the United States will, hereafter, feel itself under any obligation of duty to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the law of nations and the laws of the United States. These laws must be executed. If we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth, it behoves us to enforce steadily and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Congress, and to follow, as far as may be, the violation of those acts with condign punishment.

But what gives a peculiar criminality to this invasion of Cuba is, that under the lead of Spanish subjects and with the aid of citizens of the United States, it had its origin, with many, in motives of cupidity. Money was advanced by individuals, probably in considerable amounts, to purchase Cuba bonds, as they have been called, issued by Lopez, sold, doubtless, at a very large discount, and for the payment of which the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and government of that Island, from whatever source to be derived, were pledged, as well as the good faith of the government expected to be established. All these means of payment, it is evident, were only to be obtained by a process of bloodshed, war, and revolution. None will deny that those who set on foot military expeditions against foreign States by means like these, are far more culpable than the ignorant and the necessitous, whom they induce to go forth as the ostensible parties in the proceeding. These originators of the invasion of Cuba seem to have determined, with coolness and system, upon an undertaking which should disgrace their country, violate its laws, and put to hazard the lives of ill-informed and deluded men. You will consider whether further legislation be necessary to prevent the perpetration of such offences in future.

No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country or to violate its laws upon vague notions of altering or reforming in other States. This principle is not only reasonable in itself, and in accordance with public law, but is engrafted into the code of other nations as well as our own. But while such are the sentiments of this Government, it may be asked what must every independent nation think to be able to defend its possessions against unauthorized individuals banded together to attack them. The Government of the United States, at all times since its establishment, has abstained and has sought to restrain the citizens of the country, from entering into controversies between other powers, and to observe all the duties of neutrality. At an early period of the Government, in the administration of Washington, several laws were passed for this purpose. The main provisions of these laws were re-enacted by the act of April, 1818, by which, amongst other things, it was declared that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and this law has been executed and enforced to the full extent of the power of the Government, from that day to this.

In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves, and have been followed by others. This was admitted by one of the most eminent of modern British statesmen, who said in Parliament, while a minister of the crown; "that if he wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, he should take that laid down in America in the days of Washington and the secretaryship of Jefferson;" and we see, in fact, that the act of Congress of 1818 was followed, the succeeding year, by an act of the Parliament of England, substantially the same in its general provisions. Up to that time there had been no similar law in England, except certain highly penal statutes passed in the reign of George II., prohibiting English subjects from enlisting in foreign service the avowed object of which statute was, that foreign assistance used for the purpose of restoring the house of Stuart to the throne, should not be strengthened by recruits from England herself.

All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the laws referred to into execution in a country now having three or four thousand miles of seacoast, with an infinite number of ports and harbors and small inlets, from some of which unlawful expeditions may suddenly set forth, without the knowledge of Government, against the possessions of foreign States.

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West-India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the island of Cuba with hostile intent. The copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Charge d'Affaires of her Britannic Majesty and the acting Secretary of State, and a subsequent note of the former to the Department of State, are herewith submitted, together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French republic, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject. These papers will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions which this Government could not fail to entertain that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the maritime rights of the United States. The maritime rights of the United States are founded on a firm, secure, and well-defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just extent.

The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coasts of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protection.

Ministers and consuls of foreign nations are the means and agents of communication between us and those nations, and it is of the utmost importance that, while residing in the country, they should feel a perfect security so long as they faithfully discharge their respective duties and are guilty of no violation of our laws. This is the admitted law of nations, and no country has a deeper interest in maintaining it than the United States. Our commerce spreads over every sea, and visits every clime, and our ministers and consuls are appointed to protect the interest of that commerce, as well as to guard the peace of the country and maintain the honor of its flag. But how can they discharge these duties unless they be themselves protected; and if protected, it must be by the laws of the country in which they reside. And what is due to our own public functionaries residing in foreign nations is exactly the measure of what is due to the functionaries of other governments residing here. As in war, the bearers of flags of truce are sacred, or else wars would be interminable, so in peace, embassadors, public ministers and consuls, charged with friendly national intercourse, are objects of especial respect and protection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank and station. In view of these important principles, it is with deep mortification and regret I announce to you that, during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havanna, the office of her Catholic majesty's consul at New Orleans was assailed by a mob, his property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger.

On receiving intelligence of these events, I forthwith directed the attorney of the United States residing at New Orleans to inquire into the facts and the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained by the consul, with the intention of laying them before you, that you might make provision for such indemnity to him as a just regard for the honor of the nation and the respect which is due to a friendly power might, in your judgment seem to require. The correspondence upon this subject between the Secretary of the State and her Catholic majesty's minister plenipotentiary is herewith transmitted.

The occurrence at New Orleans has led me to give my attention to the state of our laws in regard to foreign embassadors, ministers, and consuls. I think the legislation of the country is deficient in not providing sufficiently either for the protection or the punishment of consuls. I therefore recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress.

Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Documents are laid before you showing the terms upon which the British government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made.

From the accompanying copy of a note from the British Legation at Washington, and the reply of the Department of State thereto, it will appear that her Britannic Majesty's government is desirous that a part of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions should be authoritively marked out, and that an intention was expressed to apply to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expense thereof on the part of the United States. Your attention to this subject is accordingly invited, and a proper appropriation recommended.

A convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Portugal has been concluded, and the ratifications have been exchanged. The first instalment of the amount to be paid by Portugal fell due on the 30th of September last and has been paid.

The President of the French republic, according to the provisions of the convention, has been selected as arbiter in the case of the General Armstrong; and has signified that he accepts the trust and the high satisfaction he feels in acting as the common friend of two nations, with which France is united by sentiments of sincere and lasting amity.

The Turkish Government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. On the 28th February last a despatch was addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish government permission for the Hungarians imprisoned within the dominions of the Sublime Porte, to remove to this country. On the 3d of March last both Houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to the country Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

The instruction above referred to was complied with, and the Turkish government having released Governor Kossuth and his companions from prison on the 10th of September last they embarked on board of the United States steam-frigate Mississippi, which was selected to carry into effect the resolution of Congress. Governor Kossuth left the Mississippi at Gibraltar, for the purpose of making a visit to England, and may shortly be expected in New York. By communications to the Department of State he has expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the interposition of this Government in behalf of himself and his associates. This country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their own homes in Europe; and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the differences which have for some time past been pending between the government of the French Republic and that of the Sandwich Islands, may be peaceably and durably adjusted, so as to secure the independence of those islands. Long before the events which have of late imparted so much importance to the possessions of the United States on the Pacific, we acknowledged the independence of the Hawaiian government. This government was first in taking that step, and several of the leading powers of Europe immediately followed. We were influenced in this measure by the existing and prospective importance of the islands as a place of refuge and refreshment for our vessels engaged in the whale fishery, and by the consideration that they lie in the course of the great trade which must, at no distant day, be carried on between the western coast of North America and Eastern Asia.

We are also influenced by a desire that those islands should not pass under the control of any other great maritime State, but should remain in an independent condition, and so be accessible and useful to the commerce of all nations. I need not say that the importance of these considerations has been greatly enhanced by the sudden and vast development which the interests of the United States have attained in California and Oregon; and the policy heretofore adopted in regard to those islands will be steadily pursued.

It is gratifying not only to those who consider the commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favor the progress of knowledge and the diffusion of religion, to see a community emerge from a savage state and attain such a degree of civilization in those distant seas.

It is much to be deplored that the internal tranquility of the Mexican republic should again be seriously disturbed; for, since the peace between that republic and the United States, it had enjoyed such comparative repose that the most favorable anticipations for the future might, with a degree of confidence, have been indulged. These, however, have been thwarted by the recent outbreak in the State of Tamaulipas, on the right bank of the Rio Bravo.—Having received information that persons from the United States had taken part in the insurrection, and apprehending that their example might be followed by others, I caused orders to be issued for the purpose of preventing any hostile expeditions against Mexico from being set on foot in violation of the laws of the United States, I likewise issued a proclamation upon the subject a copy of which is herewith laid before you. This appeared to be rendered imperative by the obligations of treaties and the general duties of good neighbors.

In my last annual message I informed Congress that citizens of the United States had undertaken the connexion of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under a grant of the Mexican government to a citizen of that republic; and that this enterprise would probably be prosecuted with energy whenever Mexico should consent to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as should impart a feeling of security to those who should invest their property in the enterprise.

A Convention between the two Governments for the accomplishment of said end has been ratified by this Government, and only awaits the decision of the Congress and the Executive of that republic.

Some unexpected difficulties and delays have arisen in the ratification of that convention by Mexico, but it is presumed that her decision will be governed by just and enlightened views as well of the general importance of the object, as of her own interests and obligations.

In negotiating upon this important subject, this Government has had in view one, and only one object. That object has been, and is, the construction or attainment of a passage from ocean to ocean, the shortest and best for travelers and merchandise, and equally open to all the world. It has sought to obtain no territorial acquisition, nor any advantage peculiar to itself; and it would see, with the greatest regret, that Mexico should oppose any obstacle to the accomplishment of an enterprise which promises much convenience to the whole commercial world, and such eminent advantages to Mexico herself. Impressed with these sentiments and these convictions, the Government will continue to exert all proper efforts to bring about the necessary arrangement with the republic of Mexico for the speedy completion of the work.

For some months past the republic of Nicaragua has been the theatre of one of those civil convulsions, from which the cause of free institutions and the general prosperity and social progress of the States of Central America, have so often and so severely suffered. Until quiet shall have been restored, and a government apparently stable shall have been organized, no advance can prudently be made in disposing of the questions pending between the two countries.

I am happy to announce that an inter-oceanic communication from the mouth of the St John to Pacific has been so far accomplished as that passengers have actually traversed it and merchandise has been transported over it; and when the canal shall have been completed, according to the original plan the means of communication will be further improved.

It is understood that a considerable part of the Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama has been completed, and that the mail and passengers will in future be conveyed thereon.

Whichever of the several routes between the two oceans may ultimately prove most eligible for travellers to and from the different States on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico and our ports on the Pacific, there is little reason to doubt that all of them will be useful to the public, and well liberally reward their individual enterprise, by which alone they have been or are expected to be carried into effect.

Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the Island of St Domingo, and it is hoped upon a durable basis. Such is the extent of our commercial relations with that island, that the United States cannot fail to feel a strong interest in its tranquility.

The office of Commissioner to Cuba remains unfilled, several persons have been appointed, and the place has been offered to others, all of whom have declined its acceptance, on the ground of inadequacy of the compensation. The annual allowance by law is six thousand dollars, and there is no provision for any outfit. I earnestly recommend the consideration of this subject to Congress. One commerce with China is highly important, and is becoming more and more so, in consequence of the increasing intercourse between our ports on the Pacific coast and Eastern Asia. China is understood to be a country in which living is very expensive, and I know of no reason why the American Commissioner sent thither should not be placed, in regard to compensation, on an equal footing with ministers who represent this country at the courts of Europe.

By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,812,679 57; which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of $58,917,521 76

The total expenditures for the same period were $48,665,287 68.

The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were, $215,725,995

Of which there were in specie, 4,967,901

The exports for the same period were $217,517,139

Of which there were of

| | |
|---|---|
| domestic products, | $188,546,555 |
| Foreign goods re-exported | 9,738,695 |
| Specie, | 39,231,889 |
| | $217,517,139 |

Since the 1st of December last the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to $7,501,456 56; which however includes the sum of $3,242,500 paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, and the further sum of $2,591,213 45 being the amount of rewards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for which the issue of stock was authorised, but which was paid in cash from the Treasury.

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was $62,560,395 25.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51 800,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th of June next, will give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of $63 2 8,743 09

It has been deemed proper, in view of the large expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico, that the estimates for the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the otherwise ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year, are estimated at $12,892,209 19, of which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government, other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories, and deducting the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of $8,334,193 68; and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those Territories, and in fulfilment of the obligations of the Government, contracted in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of $4,549,101 51.

In the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the expenditures required for these Territories shall be met by corresponding action on the part of Congress, an appropriation made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1853, of $29,366,443 90, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the first July following, amounting to $6,237,831 35, as well as any appropriations which may be made beyond the estimates.

In thus referring to the estimated expenditure on account of our newly acquired Territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued towards them, and that every obligation, express or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.

The value of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of $21,616,322. At first view this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future prosperity. An examination of the details of our exports, however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found in the high price of cotton which prevailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined about one-half.

The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,701,321, in 1847, to $26,651,373 in 1851, and to $21,948,543 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year.

The aggregate values of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibit a decrease amounting to $460,917, which, with a decline in the values of the exports of tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate decrease in these two articles of $1,136,751.

The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandize, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive corn laws in England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmers has steadily declined, since the short crops and consequent famine in a portion of Europe have been happily replaced by full crops and comparative abundance of food.

It will be seen, by recurring to the commercial statistics for the past year, that the value of our domestic exports has been increased in a single item of raw cotton by $50,000,000 over the value of that export for the year preceding. This is not due to any increased general demand for that article, but to the short crop of the preceding year, which created an increased demand and an augmented price for the crop of last year. Should the cotton crop now going forward to market be only equal in quantity to that of the year preceding, and be sold at the present prices, then there would be a falling off in the value of our exports for the present fiscal year of at least $40,000,000, compared with the amount exported for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

The production of gold in California for the past year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have been already partially disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well at home as abroad. Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people.

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been $24,253,979 over the amount of specie imported. The exports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been $14,651,827. Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of $58,607,308.

In the present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt. If the present and anticipated surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an extraordinary character, this surplus should be employed in such way, and under such restrictions, as Congress may enact, in extinguishing the outstanding debt of the nation.

By reference to the act of Congress approved 9th September, 1850, it will be seen that, in consideration of certain concessions by the State of Texas, it is provided that the "United States shall pay to the State of Texas the sum of $10,000,000, in a stock bearing five per cent interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly, at the Treasury of the United States."

In the same section of the law it is further provided "that no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds and other certificate of stock of Texas, *for which duties on imports were specially* pledged, shall first file at the Treasury of the United States releases of all claims against the U. States, for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States."

The form of release thus provided for has been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved. It has been published in all the leading newspapers in the commercial cities of the United States, and all persons holding claims of the kind specified in the foregoing proviso were required to file their releases (in the form thus prescribed) in the Treasury of the U. States, on or before the 1st day of Oct. 1851. Although this publication has been continued from the 25th day of March, 1851, yet up to the 1st of Oct. last, comparatively few releases had been filed by the creditors of Texas.

The authorities of the State of Texas, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, have furnished a schedule of the public debt of the State created prior to her admission into the Union, with a copy of the laws under which each class was contracted.

I have, from the documents furnished by the State of Texas deemed the classes of claims which in my judgment fall within the provisions of the act of Congress of the 9th of September, 1850.

On being officially informed of the acceptance by Texas of the propositions contained in the act referred to, I caused the stock to be prepared, and the five millions which are to be issued unconditionally, bearing an interest of five per cent, from the 1st of January, 1851, have been for some time ready to be delivered to the State of Texas. The authorities of Texas, up to the present time, have not authorized any one to receive this stock, and it remains in the Treasury Department, subject to the order of Texas.

The releases, required by law to be deposited in the Treasury, not having been filed there, the remaining five millions have not been issued. This last amount of the stock will be withheld from Texas until the conditions upon which it is to be delivered shall be complied with by the creditors of that State, unless Congress shall otherwise direct by a modification of the law.

In my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommended a modification of the present tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made, in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition.

The numerous frauds which continue to be practised upon the revenue, by false invoices and undervaluations, constitute an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of ad valorem duties in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it. A striking illustration of these frauds will be exhibited in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the custom-house valuation of articles imported under a former law subject to specific duties, when there was no inducement to undervaluation, and the custom-house valuations of the same articles, under the present system of ad valorem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flagrant abuses under the existing laws. This practical evasion of the present law, combined with the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country, caused by over importations and consequent depressed prices and with the failure in obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and provisions, has induced me again to recommend a modification of the existing tariff.

The same is in a measure true in regard to some of the harbors and inlets on the seacoast.

The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers is of equal importance. Our settlements are now extending to the sources of the great rivers which empty into, and form a part of the Mississippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced by freeing the navigation of those waters from obstructions. In view therefore, of this great interest, I deem it my duty again to urge upon Congress to make such appropriations for these improvements as they may deem necessary.

The survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with a view to the prevention of the overflows that have proved so disasterous to that region of country, have been nearly completed, and the reports thereof are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before you.

The protection of our southwestern frontier, and of the adjacent Mexican States, against the Indian tribes within our border, has claimed my earnest and constant attention. Congress having failed, at the last session, to adopt my recommendation that an additional regiment of mounted men specially adapted to that service should be raised, all that remained to be done was to make the best use of the means at my disposal. Accordingly, all the troops adapted to that service that could properly be spared from other quarters have been concentrated to that frontier, and officers of high reputation selected to command them. A new arrangement of the military posts has also been made, whereby the troops are brought nearer to the Mexican frontier and to the tribes they are intended to overawe.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to realize all the benefits that are expected to result from these arrangements, but I have every reason to hope that they will effectually check their marauding expeditions. The nature of the country, which furnishes little for the support of an army and abounds in places of refuge and concealment, is remarkably well adapted to this predatory warfare; and we can scarcely hope that any military force, combined with the greatest vigilance, can entirely suppress it.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo we are bound to protect the territory of Mexico against the incursions of the savage tribes within our border "with equal diligence and energy" as if the same were made within our territory or against our citizens—I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty. Orders have been given to the officers commanding on that frontier to consider the Mexican territory and its inhabitants as equally with our own entitled to their protection; and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view to the attainment of this object. Instructions have also been given to the Indian commissioner to and agents among these tribes, in all treaties, to make the clause designed for the protection of our own citizens apply also to those of Mexico. I have no reason to doubt that these instruction have been fully carried into effect. Nevertheless, it is probable that, in spite of all our efforts, some of the neighboring States of Mexico may have suffered, as our own have, from depredations by the Indians.

To the difficulties of defending our own territory as above mentioned, are superadded, in defending that of Mexico, those that arise from its remoteness, from the fact that we have no right to station our troops within her limits, and that there is no efficient military force on the Mexican side to co-operate with our own. So long as this shall continue to be the case, the number and activity of our troops will rather increase than diminish the evil as the Indians will naturally turn towards that country where they encounter the least resistance. Yet these troops are necessary to subdue them, and to compel them to make and observe treaties. Until this shall have been done, neither country will enjoy anyse-curity from their attacks.

The Indians in California, who had previously appeared of a peaceable character, and disposed to cultivate the friendship of the whites, have recently committed several acts of hostility. As a large portion of the reinforcements sent to Mexican frontier were drawn from the Pacific, the military force now stationed there is considered entirely inadequate to its defence. It cannot be increased however, without an increase of the army; and I again recommend that measure as indispensable to the protection of the frontier.

I invite your attention to the suggestion on the subject, and on others connected with his Department, in the report of the Secretary of War.

The appropriations for the support of the army during the current fiscal year ending 30th of June next, were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the Department. The consequence of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your early attention.

The expenditures of that Department, for the year ending 30th June last, were $9,660,268 58.—The estimates for the year commencing 1st July next and ending June 30th 1853, are $7 89 ,775 83 showing a reduction of $1,1 1 492 75.

The board of Commissioners, to whom the management of affairs of the Military Asylum created by the act of 3d March last was entrusted have selected a site for the establishment of an Asylum in the vicinity of this city, which has been approved by me, subject to the production of a satisfactory title.

The report of the Secretary of the navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the supervision of that Department. Our naval force afloat during the present year has been actively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely-extended and increasing commerce and interests in various quarters of the globe, and our flag has everywhere afforded security and received the respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse and the dignity and power of the nation.

The expedition commanded by Lieutenant De-Haven, despatched in search of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions in the Arctic Seas, returned to New York in the month of October, after having undergone great peril and sufferings from an unknown and dangerous navigation and the rigors of a northern climate, without any satisfactory information as to the objects of their search, but with new contributions to science and navigation from the unfrequented polar regions. The officers and men of the expedition, having been all volunteers for this service, and having so conducted it as to merit the entire approbation of the Government, it is suggested, as an act of grace and generosity, that the same allowance of extra pay emoluments be extended to them that were made to the officers and men of like rating in the late exploring expedition to the South Seas.

The Secretary of the Interior has suggested in his report various amendments of the law relating to pensions and bounty lands, for the purpose of more effectually guarding against abuses and frauds on the Government, to which I invite your particular attention.

The large accessions to our Indian population consequent upon the acquisition of New Mexico and California, and the extension of our settlement into Utah and Oregon, have given increased interest and importance to our relations with the aboriginal race.

No material change has taken place, within the last year, in the condition and prospect of the Indian tribes who reside in the Northwestern Territory and west of the Mississippi river. We are at peace with all of them; and it will be a source of pleasure to you to learn that they are gradually advancing in civilization and the pursuits of social life.

Along the Mexican frontier, and in California, and Oregon, there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feeling, and some depredations committed. I am satisfied, however, that they resulted more from the destitute and starving condition of the Indians than from any settled hostility toward the whites. As the settlements of our citizens progress towards them, the game upon which they mainly rely for subsistence is driven off or destroyed, and the only alternative left to them is starvation or plunder. It becomes us to consider, in view of this condition of things, whether justice and humanity, as well as an enlightened economy, do not require that, instead of seeking to punish them for offences which are the result of our own policy towards them, we should not provide for their immediate wants and encourage them to engage in agriculture and to rely on their labor, instead of the chase, for their means of support.

Various important treaties have been negotiated with different tribes during the year, by which their title to large and valuable tracts of country has been extinguished, all of which will, at the proper time, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. It was stated, in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, that the initial point on the Pacific and the point of junction of the Gila with the Colorado river had been determined, and the intervening line, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, run and marked by temporary monuments. Since that time a monument of marble has been erected at the initial point, and permanent landmarks of iron have been placed at suitable distances along the line.

The initial point on the Rio Grande has also been fixed by the commissioners at latitude 32° 22', and at the date of the last communication the survey of the line had been made thence westward about one hundred and fifty miles to the neighborhood of the copper mines.

The commission on our part was at first organized on a scale which experience has proved to be unwieldly and attended with unnecessary expense. Orders have, therefore, been issued for the reduction of the number of persons employed within the smallest limits, consistent with the safety of those engaged in the service, and the prompt and efficient execution of their important duties.

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California. The superintendent employed to make the enumeration in that State has not yet made his full report, from causes, as he alleges, beyond his control. This failure is much to be regretted, as it has prevented the Secretary of the Interior from making the decennial apportion of representatives among the States, as required by the act approved May 23, 1850. It is hoped, however, that the returns will soon be received, and no time will then be lost in making the necessary apportionment, and in transmitting the certificates required by law.

The Superintendent of the Seventh Census is diligently employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in classifying and arranging, in tabular form, all the statistical information derived from the returns of the marshals, and it is believed that when the work shall be completed it will exhibit a more perfect view of the population, wealth, occupations and social condition of a great country, than has ever been presented to the world. The value of such a work, as the basis of enlightened legislation, can hardly be over estimated; and I earnestly hope that Congress will lose no time in making the appropriations necessary to complete the classifications, and to publish the results in a style worthy of the subject and of our national character.

The want of a uniform fee bill, prescribing the compensation to be allowed district attorneys, clerks, marshals and commissioners in civil and criminal cases, is the cause of much vexation, injustice and complaint. I would recommend a thorough revision of the laws on the whole subject, and the adoption of a tariff of fees which, as far as practicable, should be uniform, and prescribe a specific compensation for every service which the officer may be required to perform. This subject will be fully presented in the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

In my last annual message, I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed the constitutional power to improve the harbors of our great lakes and seacoast, and the navigation of our principal rivers, and recommended that appropriations should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. Without repeating the reasons then urged, I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject. The works on many of the harbors are left in an unfinished state, and consequently exposed to the action of the elements, which is fast destroying them. Great numbers of lives and vast amounts of property are annually lost for want of safe and convenient harbors on the lakes. None but those who have been exposed to that dangerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of this subject. The whole Northwest appeals to you for relief, and I trust their appeal will receive due consideration at your hands.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, which accompanies this communication, will present a condensed statement of the operations of that important department of the Government.

It will be seen that the cash sales of the public lands exceed those of the preceeding year, and that there is reason to anticipate a still further increase, notwithstanding the large donations which have been made to many of the States, and the liberal grants to individuals as a reward for military services. This fact furnishes very gratifying evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of our country.

Suitable measures have been adopted for commencing the survey of the public lands in California and Oregon. Surveying parties have been organized, and some progress has been made in establishing the principal base and meridian lines. But further legislation and additional appropriations will be necessary before the proper subdivisions can be made, and the general land system extended over those remote parts

# Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1851.


☞ Through the politeness of the Editors of the Freedonia *Censor* and the *Advertiser*, we received a copy of the message yesterday, (Wednesday morning) and in conjunction with the *Gazette* put it immediately in type. We are, therefore, enabled to lay it before our readers thus early.

WASHINGTON, DEC 1.

SENATE:—There was a full attendance, and the Senate was called to order by Mr. King. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Butler.

The credentials of Fish of New York, Wade of Ohio, Stocton of New Jersey, James of Rhode Island, and Geyer of Missouri, were presented by their several colleagues.

Mr. Cass presented the credentials of Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, and the new Senators were all sworn in and took their seats.

Mr. Morton presented the credentials of Mr. Mallory of Florida and the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, without remark. They were read and the Chair declined to decide whether Mr. M., was entitled to the seat, and suggested that the Senate take some order on it.

Mr. Bright moved a select committee of investigation

SENATE CONTINUED.—Mr. Bright then withdrew his motion, whereupon Mr. Mallory was admitted without opposition. It was then ordered that the House be notified of the organization of the Senate.

Adjourned to 12 o'clock next day.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, when the Clerk called the roll, 218 members answered to their names. Mr. Cambell nominated LINN BOYD for the Speakership, and a desultory discussion ensued into which the Compromise Measures were introduced.

Mr. Meade of Virginia, obtained the floor and spoke at considerable length. He said the compromise resolutions passed by the Whig Caucus, were a deception practiced on the Democratic party, and meant to deceive the South. The majority at the North were *not satisfied* with the Fugitive Slave law, and were doing all in their power for its repeal.

Mr Fowler of Mass., said he moved that the Resolutions be laid on the table—which motion was supported by one-third of the House.

Mr. Cabell of Florida, Richardson of Illinoise and Fowler discussed at some length the position of the Whig and Democratic parties.

Mr. Giddings objected to consuming time in such discussions, and on motion, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll for the election of the Speaker.

Linn Boyd was nominated as the Compromise candidate, and Thaddeus Stevens by a portion of the Whigs

On the first ballot, Hon. LINN BOYD of Kentucky, was elected Speaker.

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|---|---|
| Boyd | 118 |
| Stevens | 16 |
| Stanley | 21 |
| Chandler | 20 |
| Bayley | 8 |
| Scattering | 29 |

Speaker Boyd was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Stanley and Disney, and sworn in by Mr. Giddings, the oldest member.

The Speaker made a very brief but admirable speech.

The members were sworn and took their seats.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Clerk, and JOHN W. FORNEY of Pennsylvania, was elected on the first ballot, having received 129 out of 208 votes.

Glossbrener, Sergeant at Arms, McKnew, Doorkeeper and Johnson, Postmaster, were elected *viva voce*.

After adopting the old rules, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

The vote in the Democratic Caucus rejecting the Compromise resolutions, was 59 to 30—the objections being urged principally to the wording of the resolutions, by Rantoul of Massachusetts and Carter of Ohio.

The free soil votes drove out the Southern Union Democrats, who are much excited by the proceedings.

Boyd's election as Speaker, and Forney's as Clerk, are considered certain.

A Mandamus is to be applied for in the Supreme Court to-morrow, to compel Mr. Whittelsey, Comptroller of the Treasury, to pay the sums adjudged by the U. S. Courts to be due to Assistant Counsel employed by U. S. Attornes in many important cases.

The Report of the Post Master General left to-day, and delivered with the President's Message.

He recommends a uniform postage of One Cent upon newspapers weighing less than two ounces, under 3000 miles, and double that sum when exceeding that distance.

The revenue under the present Post Office law, has fallen off 25 or 30 per cent,

Secretary Corwin's Report leaves the balance of trade against the United States, about $21,000,000.

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propriations for the support of the naval service proper from those of permanent improvements at navy yards and stations, and from ocean steam mail service, and other special objects assigned to the supervision of this Department.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of his Department.

At the close of the first fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the United States was 196,290 miles; and the annual transportation thereon 58,272,253 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation $4,181,754.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,319 miles; and the annual transportation thereon at 655,205 miles. The annual cost of this service is $1,472,187, of which $448,937 is paid to the Post Office Department, and $1,023,250 is paid through the Navy Department.

The annual transportation within the United States excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,850 miles, at an increased cost of $517,110.

The whole number of post offices in the United States, on the 30th day of June last, was 19,796. There were 1,698 post offices established, and 25 discontinued, during the year.

The gross revenues of the Department, for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, of the Departments and officer of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for and payable to, the British Post office, amounted to $6,727,566 78.

The expenditures for the same period (excluding $20,599 49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio and Missis ppi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount paid to the British post office for postages collected for and payable to that office) amounted to $6,024,566 79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of $703,299 99.

The receipts for postages during the year (excluding foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office) amounted to $6,315,717 21, being an increase of $997,619 79, or 18 65-100 per cent, over the like receipts for the preceding year.

The reduction of postage, under the act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be stated before January next, and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1853, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fiscal year are fully ascertained.

In his last annual report the Postmaster General recommended a reduct on of postage to rates which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from the treasurer, for the support of the Department a sum more than equivalent to the mail services performed by it for the Government. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in respect to letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress He now recommends adherance to the present letter rates, and adv ses against a further reduction until justified by the receipts of the Department. He also recommends that the rate of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple, and more uniform in their application upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consideration.

The public statutes of the United States have now been accumulating for more than sixty years, and, interspersed with private acts, are scattered through numerous volumes, and, from the vast of the whole, have become almost inaccessable to the great mass of the community. They also exhibit much of the incongruity and imperfection of hasty legislation. As it seems to be generally conceded that there is no "common law," for the U. S to supply the defects of their legislation, it is most important the legislation should be as perfect as possible, defining every power intended to be conferred, every crime intended to be made punishable, and describing the punishment to be inflicted. In addition to some particular evils spoken of more at length, the whole criminal code is now lamentably defective. Some offences are imperfectly described, and others are entirely omitted: so that flagrant crimes may be committed with impunity. The scale of punishment is not in all cases graduated according to the degree and nature of the offence, and is often rendered more unequal by the different modes of imprisonment or penitentiary confinement, in the different States.

Many laws of a permanent character have been introduced into appropriate bills, and is often difficult to determine whether the particular clause expires with the temporary act of which it is a part, or continues in force. It has also frequently happened that enactments and provisions of laws have been introduced into bills, with the title or general subject of which they have little or no connection or relation. In this mode of legislation so many enactments have been heaped upon each other, and often with but little consideration, that, in many instances, it is difficult to search out and determine what is the law.

The Government of the United States is emphatically a government of written laws The statutes should, therefore, as far as print cable, not only be made accessible to all, but be expressed in language so plain and simple as to be understood by all; and arranged in such method as to give perspicuity to every subject. Many of the States have revised their public acts with great and important benefit; and I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, arranging them in order, supplying deficiences, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its action

An act of Congress approved 30th September, 1850, contained a provision for the extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as might be approved by the President, and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to be expended under his direction, by such person as he should appoint to execute the same. On examining the various plans which had been submitted by eminent architects, no part was found to be entirely free from objection, and no one was found to be entirely satisfactory, and it was therefore deemed advisable to combine and adopt the advantages of several.

The great object to be accomplished was to make such an addition as would afford ample and convenient halls for the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress, with such accommodations for spectators, and such appartments for the committees and officers of the two branches of the Legislature. It was also desirable not to mar the harmony and beauty of the present structure which, as a specimen of architecture, is so universally admired ? Keeping these objects in view, I concluded to make the addition by wings detached from the present building, but connected with it by corridors. This mode of enlargement will leave the Capitol uninjured, and afford great advantages for ventilation and the admission of light, and will enable the work to progress without interrupting the deliberations of Congress. To carry this plan into effect I have appointed an experienced and competent architect. The corner-stone was laid on the 4th of July last with appropriate ceremonies, since which time the work has advanced with commendable rapidity, and the foundations of both wings are now nearly completed.

I again commend to your favorable regard the interest of the District of Columbia and deem it only necessary to remind you, that although its inhabitants have no voice in the choice of representatives in Congress, they are not the less entitled to a just and liberal consideration in your legislation My opinions on this subject were more fully expressed in my last annual communication.

Other subjects were brought to the attention of Congress in my last annual message, to which, I would respectfully refer But there was one of more than ordinary interest to which I again invite your special attention I allude to the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States Justice to individuals as well as to the Government imperatively demands that some more economical and expeditious mode than an appeal to Congress should be adopted.

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of the fugitives from labor, have been roughly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the *enforcement of the laws*, and I *shall continue to do so* wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution.

The Constitution declares, "That no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the United States.

Congress, however, must, from necessity, first act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the Executive and Judicial Departments to take care that these laws be faithfully executed. This injunction of the Constitution is as peremptory, and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States, or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the Constitution, all rested on the same authority, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunate ly, the number of the e persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution.

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such acts, upon the ground that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of congress were repugnant to that instrument; but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists and has been actively at work to rend asunder this Union, which is our cherished inheritence from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the Territorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement in principal and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced; and I recommended adherence to the Adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides, and this result had been reached after an angry conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsion seemed to be imminent. Looking to the interest of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this Compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the generation acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1851.

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### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Erie will be sold at public Vendue on the premises, on Tuesday the 23rd day of December next, the following described R. E. Mt. all the right, title, interest and estate of John Turney, Thomas Turney, Daniel Turney, Phœbe Turney, and Charlotte Turney, minor children and heirs of Thomas Turney, late of the township of Grand Island, in said county, deceased, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Grand Island, and bounded as follows, to wit: bounded north by land of James Wilson, east by land of Alvin Robinson, south by lands of Cornelius Osborn, and on the west by lands of Parker and Sayre. Containing about Sixty three acres more or less, having thereon a Dwelling House, barn &c., &c., and orchard in a state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE—One-tenth on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in five equal annual payments thereafter with interest payable on the whole sum remaining unpaid from confirmation, secured by judgment, and mortgage on the premises.

ALEXANDER TAGGART, Guardian.

Girard, December 6 1851. 3w

### Just received at Warren's Hat & Fur Store,

DIRECT from the Importers, a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies Furs, consisting, in part of first prime Swans Down, Sable Martin, Siberian squirrel, Pitch Martin, Red Martin, Grey Rock Martin, Russia Hair, Black Lynx, Pure White Coney, Bear, Black French, and Black English do., Russia Marten, Swans down Trimming, Cashmere Wool. The above list of Furs are all fresh, and warranted prime and perfect, and I would wish a good call of Furs for the coming winter can buy them of Warren Hat Store, No. 3, Fur Assortment of Gents Fur Caps, Robes, &c., constantly on hand. Store Room, No. 3 Robinson's Block, next door to Reed House. Erie, Nov. 29, 1851.

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### Watches and Jewelry.

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### ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH.

THE arrival of this patriot in the country is likely to be attended with great enthusiasm and joyful greetings on the part of the American people, and why not? he has been a true devoted to his country, to the cause of liberty—to the elevation of his countrymen—therefore he cannot but be dear to the American people, above all that tend to elevate, to improve and to better. And the arrival of Kossuth cannot be hailed with greater joy than the arrival in this City of Singer's Patent, straight needle, perpendicular action Sewing Machine. This machine is decidedly the best work ever invented, and causes a great revolution in the clothing business. This machine is the most important and useful invention of the age. It has been used a sufficient length of time to be thoroughly tested upon a great variety of work, and in all cases is fully approved. It executes in the most perfect and satisfactory manner, the work of the following occupations, viz:—Tailors, Boot and Shoe and Gaiter manufacturers, Harness and saddle makers, Hat manufacturers, Corset makers, Carpet manufacturers, Umbrella makers and hat box makers, Canvas manufacturers, Sail makers, Tent makers, Awning makers, Bonnet manufacturers, Glove makers, Seamstresses, Carpet bag manufacturers, Brush makers, Hoop makers and upholsterers. And may also be most profitably used in manufacturing sacks and awnings, beds and mattresses, horse covers, oiled clothing, sacking bottoms, and map and chart binding, and indeed for any other purpose where stitching by hand is required. This machine will do about the work of seven expert seamstresses, and weighs 55 pounds, is compact, ornamental in form, durable in all its parts, not liable to get out of order, and is easily adjusted and operated. It will perform the labor of from five to ten persons, depending on the kind of work and skill of the operator. The best kind of Tailor's custom work can be executed with it in the best manner, and in making caps, and most other articles to which it is adapted, its work is far superior to that done by hand. The Machine will be exhibited at the Exhibition and for sale at No. 2, Commercial Exchange, French street, where all persons are invited to call, and may be assured of receiving abundant evidence and perfect ocular demonstration of the great utility and value of this invention. Those wishing to purchase clothing, are hereby notified that I can sell them cheaper clothing, made in the most durable manner, and with the Constitution is as peremptory, and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States, or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the Constitution, all rested on the same authority, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunate ly, the number of the e persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution.

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WANTED

AT this office immediately, Two Tons of HAY on Subscription Line, Dec. 6,

NEW WHOLESALE

## Hardware Store

STOUT & FOLGER,

*No. 99, Main St; two Doors below the Canal Bridge, Buffalo, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in American, European, Imported and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c.*

HAVE Received and opened a large stock of New Goods, direct from the American Manufacturers, and of recent importation from England and Germany, presenting a well assorted and unique stock of goods at close prices.

They have of American Goods—a large stock of Knives and Forks, Carvers, Steels, all Pocket Cutlery to suit the variety of handles; Pistol and Rifle Barrels; Gun and Cooks' Knives, Stocks and Dies, "Rockwell's" and "Wellmont's" Mill, Mulay, Crosscut, and Tenon Saws; Hand, Panel and Back Saws, Claw Hammers; Locket Chisels; Augers and Auger Bits, Broad Axes; Carpenters', Adz, "Spanow's" and "Davis's" Chopping Axes; Axe Handles; "Wellmont's" Turning Web and Felloe Saws; Lath, Sluoging, Claw and Broad Hatchets; Brass and Iron-head Shovels and Tongs; Iron and Tinned Hoes; Iron and Brass Screws; Table Butts, Sash Squares, Grid Irons; Coffee Mill; Trying Squares; Gauges; Screw Drivers; pivit Levels; Furniture Castors; escutcheons; Mahogany Knobs; Sand Paper; Glue; Till, Chest, Cupboard and Cabinet Locks; Wire Rat and Mouse Traps; Wrenches; Bright and Annealed Wire; Circular Saws; Blacksmiths' Bellows; Brad and Riveting Hammers; Handled Bells; Spoke Shaves; Locks and Latches with and without Mineral or Pearl White Knobs; Door Handles; Round and Square Bolts; Chain Bolts; Brittania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons; Plated Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives. Chalk and Fish Lines; Curry Combs; Blind Staples; Bed Cords; Clothes Lines; Sash Cords, Manilla Rope; Fanshel Axels; Elliptic Springs; Slate's Patent Balances with and without Scales; Steelyards; Platform Scales; patent metal rocker saw sets; peg cutters; shovels and spades; manure forks; cupid catches; sash knobs; blind Fastenings; stair rods and eyes, gate hinges and fastenings; round tad bolts; lining handles; tool sprigs; toy and irons and stands; carriage and tyre bolts; bench screws; halter and team snaps, carpenters' sticks; horse rasps, setthe ox bells; shutter screws, stubs, plates, and bolt, brass and iron buttons on plates; trunk catches; window springs; brass screw hooks and lima hooks; brass and japanned coat and hat hooks; wardrobe hooks; tea hooks; brass hooks and eyes; cut nail door hooks; looking glass screws; bench screws, patent pegers; brass and iron plumb bobs; iron pokers; horse shoes; waffle irons; saw rods; letter presses; nail and spike gimblets; crow bars; shoe thread and twines; hand saw; mill and flaskard Files, horse and shoe rasps; trunk rivets, locks and bolts; shoe and finishing nails; hide whips, pullies; iron nuts and washers; tie chisel and auger handles; carpenters' rules; flush bolts; sash rollers; sad stone; grind stones; shaving knives; awl hafts; tune to; wire sieves; mantel ornaments; carpet balmacers, length measures; tinning wire, door trying; ground wagon boxes, cut nails and spikes, &c.

### English and German Goods.

Chisels and gauges; polished shovel and tong; hook and hinges; spring tongs; wire gauges; fine and iron candle sticks; anvils, vices, hammers and wedges; turned ladles and meat forks; melting ladles, pestles and mortars; iron squares; braces and bits; brass and iron pad and trunk locks; smoothers and trays; brass socket castors; till, cupboard, chest and cabinet locks, brick and pointing trowels; brass cocks; trace, coil, ox and jack chains; hatchets; razors; table knives and forks; scissors, shears, sheepshears; horse shears; razors, curtain pins and hooks; pegging, brad and sewing Awls; cloak pullet temper hooks; strap hinges; percussion caps; pistols; tea bells; pivets, casting nippers, powder Flasks; Tinplated sauce pans and kettle; brass kettles; round stair rods; fine drawn wrought nails; compasses; brass smullers; butchers' steels; hand and bench vices; Coopers' compasses; sprag; punches; thimbles; Lamp scissors; sash fasteners; Brass Bolts; curtain rings; Brass-head and picture nails; flush rings; tassell hooks; brass screw eyes; casting spoons; tobacco boxes; brass till and cupboard locks; iron chest locks, safety Bolts; square-head and welded-head bed screws; Wright's, and box vices; C S cross-cut saws; C S tilted back and lock, saws; trowels; pingers; and nippers; Dividers; Polser Cuffs, Jew sharps; cleavers; butter tryers; cork screws; key rings; german silver; measuring tapes; rack pullies and roller goods; British lustre.

☞ The advertisers have undertaken to do the wholesale Hardware Business at Buffalo, at equally low prices with the New York Pearl Street Dealers—with the only difference of transportation on every few heavy goods—and they see no reason why it cannot be done, and even at less prices, inasmuch as the expenses of conducting a business at Buffalo, are not one-half those of New York City. They invite buyers to examine their assortment and prices.

STOUT & FOLGER.

Buffalo, August 16.—4w11.

### WANTED,

WOOD-CHOPPERS, to chop SIX HUNDRED CORDS OF WOOD, on the premises of the subscribers, residing in Millcreek township. The highest market price will be paid. Apply to JOHN KILLPATRICK & BROTHER.

November 22, 1851. 3w26

### HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered to this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

### Beautiful Silk Hats for $1.50!

Buffalo Rolls for $1.50, Monitor Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all are requested to call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No 3, Cheapside.

Erie, November 1, 1-51.

### REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having Deeds or other instruments of writing in the recorder's office, are requested to call and get them out of the office on or before the first of December next. If not called for before that time they will be carefully mailed to the owners. Attention to the above request is necessary in order that I may properly place the office in the hands of my successor. Don't neglect it.

E. J. SELLAR.

Erie, November 1, 1-51.

FIRE BRICK for sale, by R J & C. Sidey, at their Stone ware Manufactory, Nov. 8.

### SOMETHING NEW.

HAVING been appointed agent for two of the largest Shawl Manufactories in the world, I have this day received 300 of new and beautiful styles, which will enable me to furnish any quantity of the above articles to the trade of this section at New York prices.

H. CABLE & Co.

Erie, Nov. 8.

### Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh and Erie Rail Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Erie Rail Road Company are hereby notified that an election will be held at the Office of said Company in the city of Erie on the second Monday of December next for the choice of Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be required.

D. MALLASTER, Sec'y.

Office Pittsburgh and Erie Rail'ro'd Co., 6th November, 1851.

Advertiser and Gazette copy.

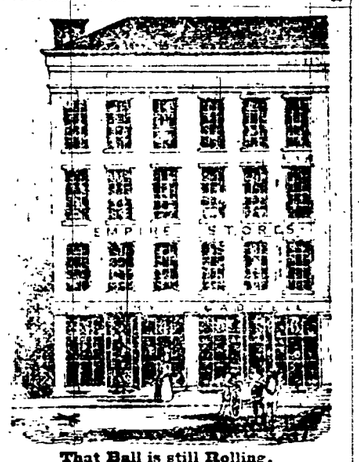
### TAILORING.

GRAHAM & FERRIER would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have rented the shop lately occupied by John Goulding in Reed's Block, opposite the Bonnell Block, State Street, where they will be found at all times ready to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch. The merits of Graham as a Cutter is too well known to require any puffing at this time, and they would only say that he will superintend the cutting department of the business. Ferrier although comparatively a stranger is well known to all who have employed him, to be a first rate workman. With these qualifications they hope to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with their work. They will pay particular attention to the cutting and making of all styles of Boys garments, (a branch of the trade too much neglected by the trade in this city,) as they will be in the receipt of the monthly fashions from the East, they will be enabled to keep pace with every new mode of improvements they come out. Naval and Military garments made to order.

☞ Cutting done with care for others to make up, and done when promised, at the smallest prices.

JOHN FERRIER.
JOHN GRAHAM.

Erie, November 1 1-51.




### That Ball is still Rolling.

WE are receiving daily, by Express, large additions to our Stock, which is now the largest, and also will remain so in the Cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and the whole line of the Railroads, the greatest variety of the richest styles, and all kinds of *Dress and Domestic Goods* that were ever exhibited at one store in this city, and the prices, for cash, are not low to mention. Many of them will be sold at one half what it cost to make them. So look for the "great regulator," the Metropolitan Bank. Bear it in mind that stores nobody good—what is the matter? Cause it's on the ground floor—to the Farmer again. Now is the time to lay in your winter goods.

STOCKTON.

November.

### CHANGE OF TIME.

### NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, *VIA* DURKIRK

and the Erie Railroad, connecting with first class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

TRAVELLERS WILL TAKE NOTICE AS FOLLOWS

1st. Morning Express Train at 6 A. M.
2d Mail Train at 10 A. M
3d. Accommodation (2 class) at 1 30 P. M.
4th. Evening Express Train at 5 P. M.
5th. Express Cattle Freight at 1 A.M.
6th. Way Freight at 1 P. M.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $8 00.

N. B.—The 5 o'clock P. M. Train will leave on Sundays and not on Saturdays.

Second Class Passengers taken on the Accommodation Train at 1 o'clock, P. M. Fare through to New York, $3 00.

This Company is prepared to transport Live Stock and Freight of all kinds to and from New York.

Particular attention paid to Stock. The gauge of this Road being 6 feet wide gives this route great advantage over all other Railroads in the transportation of stock.

HERBERT SEAVER, Agent.
Dunkirk, November 5, 1851.

C. MINOT,

## ERIE COUNTY
## MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS company continues to insure buildings, merchandize, furniture, &c. against loss by fire, and think it would be for the interest of the citizens of Erie county to insure with them pany, as they are acquainted with the officers, in preference to foreign companies that they know little about.

DIRECTORS.

C. M. Tibbals, Wm. F. Rinderneckt,
J. H. Williams, Smith Jackson,
J. C. Marshall, William Beaty,
J. N. Fullerton, J. H. Haynes,
Harley Sherman, George Selden,
J. D. Clark, James D. Dunlap N. W. Russell

SMITH JACKSON, President.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
R. J. SIBLEY, Secretary.
WALLACE SHERMAN, Agent.

☞ The Office of the Company, is now at the Register and Recorder's office. Erie, Sept 4, 1851—17

### LAMPS.

A FINE lot. Also, Globes, Chimneys, just received, and for sale cheap at STOCKTON'S.
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

BRANDY, Gin, Rum, Port, Mafaga and Madeira Wine, varying in price and quality. Also, good Whiskey, for sale by
July 12, 1851, W. F. RINDERNECHT

### NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large and splendid Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, &c. In this stock may be found almost every variety of Ladies Dress Goods: Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. They invite their old customers and persons generally intending purchasing goods at their time to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident prices and qualities will give entire satisfaction.
Erie, Oct. 23.—34 JAMES HUGHES & CO.

RICH Mantilla Black Silk; also, a great variety of Rich Bonet Ribbon, of latest styles just received by
Sept. 13.—18 ARBUCKE & KEPLER.

A XES HANDLED can be had for $1 00 each at the cheap Hardware Store. No. 3, Reed House. RUFUS REED.

### NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just returned from New York with a large assortment of

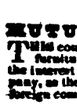
BAY STATE SHAWLS.—The place to purchase Shawls cheap is at No. 5 Chestnut, GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. 21

BUTTER and Cheese Tryers, at RUFUS REED'S.
Erie, Aug. 9 13

## EUREKA! EUREKA!!

### We Have Found it! Found What!!

WHY, that I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. are selling all Goods in their line cheaper than any body, Jew or Gentile, this side of New York. Call at



### No. 4, Wright's Block!

and examine their great assortment of

### Coats, Pants and Vests,

of the finest materials, of the best fit, and of the most superior workmanship, which are sold at this establishment so cheap that a man will make more by buying than going without. In short their articles are

### SOLD AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES

that hereafter there can be no excuse for seedy Coats, soiled Vests or dilapidated Pants. But their stock of Ready Made Clothing is not the the only inducement held out to a "Fat, Ragged and Saucy Public" to give them a call, for their stock of

### CLOTH, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

is unsurpassed for variety, Fashion and, above all, Cheapness; and as they have in their employ

### One of the Best Cutters in Town,

They will be ready at all times to make Garments to order, and warrant them when done. They have Goods from the finest fabrics to the coarsest, so that every one can be suited. They have a large assortment of

### GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts from the finest Quality to the Coarsest Hickory shirt, handkerchiefs, gloves, socks, Scarfs, under garments, collars, Bosoms, together with every thing in our line. We have a general assortment of

### Ladies Fashionable Goods

for the Fall and Winter trade. We have neither room nor time to enumerate styles or speak of quality, but will just say to Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

### IT IS NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS,

and if the prices don't suit we'll endeavor to make them, for we wish to sell and are determined not to be undersold. Don't forget the location, No. 4, Wright's Block.
Erie, Sept. 23, 1851. 19

### New Shop! New Firm! New Goods and New Prices!!

THE undersigned take this method of thanking the public for their former liberal patronage, and also to inform them that they have formed a partnership under the name of Derby & Montford, and will carry on the

### GUNSMITHING BUSINESS

in all its branches, at their new shop in the new Block, two doors west of the Reed House, under H. E. Stockton's Jewelry Store, where they will be happy to wait upon all who may favor them with a call with the best in town. They have just received, direct from New York, an entire New Stock, among which may be found: Double and Single Barrel Fowling Pieces, from $2 50 to $50, a quantity of Rifle Barrels, which they are anxious to make up and Warrant, Revolvers, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flasks, the nicest fix town, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, in fact every thing necessary to be the equipment of a sportsman. Guns repaired to order, and done when promised. Gaining twist and common Rifles, manufactured to order and warranted to shoot from one to one hundred rods. On hand. A large stock of Gun Locks, all Kinds, Main Springs, Tumblers, Cocks, forged Brich Pins, dog Springs, Bullet Moulds, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary to build a gun, which are kept for the accommodation of the trade in this and the adjoining counties, and will be sold at wholesale or retail, a little cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this city. Please give us a call before purchasing. They are also prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in their line, such as filing and setting Saws, repairing Locks of all kinds, furnishing, fitting and repairing keys, repairing umbrellas &c., which will be done on short notice, and charges reasonable.
Erie, October 11, 1851.—21 DERBY & MONTFORD.

3000 YARDS of Ginghams, just received and for sale by Sept 23. C. M. TIBBALS.

### FALL MILLINERY.

MRS. CURTIS is now opening a large and splendid assortment of Millinery Goods, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Her stock embraces the following:

RIBBONS—Rich plaid, newest style, satin and velvet Ribons, in short every style that can be called for.
SATINS—All colors and prices
SILKS—Of every description, [illegible] lining velvet Cloaks, &c.
SILK VELVETS—Black, brown, blue, green, scarlet, for Odd Fellows' Regalias, &c.
FLOWERS—Plumes, Tabs, Riches, Laces.
EDGINGS—Black Lace Veils.
EMBROIDERY—Collars, a very large assortment, cuffs, undersleeves, chemisetts, handkerchiefs, embroidered and plain, edgings and insertions.
KID GLOVES—Gentlemen's white, Ladies white and colored, first quality, Mitts, long and short, great variety.
HOSIERY.—All colors, best quality.
DRESS TRIMMINGS—Netted Fringe, Buttons, Gimps, Plated Ribbons, &c.
DRESS CAPS—Of every style.
BONNETS—Straw, Silk Satin and Velvet, of the latest style, constantly on hand. Straw Bonnets cleaned and shaped on the shortest notice.
Cloak Trimmings, ready made Cloaks, Velvet Socks, Mantillas, &c., Fancy Baskets, Combs, Crochet Needles Tidy Needles, Tidy Cotton Tapes, Hooks and Eyes, Boy's Belts, Elastics, with many other articles too numerous to mention. All orders for Goods and Bonnets promptly attended to.
Erie, Sept. 27, 1851. 20

### NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,
*AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.*

THE subscriber having leased the Store No. 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lasher, Sennett & Chester, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Cheaper than

*As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York;*

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale**, will confine himself to selling in the Package, if he can be sustained in so doing. He will at all times be pleased to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

### Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel Keepers and others in the trade. The following will comprise a portion of his stock, viz:

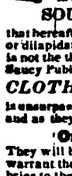
New Orleans, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do. Porto Rico, Muscovado, & Cuba Molasses. St. Croix rum, in hhl. or hhd; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's chewing, and papers, also loose and assorted size pap. Smoking; Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Figs, Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger, Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in tb, and 1-4 tb papers; Powders, in whole, half and quarter Kegs, Shot, Lead, Nuts of different kinds; No. 1 Pale, Excelsior, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and Whale Oil; Sperm, Linseed and Olive do.; Mackerel, No's 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls., Codfish, Herring and White fish; Paints and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey; Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champaign Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.
Erie, Sept 20.—19. J. M. SMITH.

### ON THE CASH SYSTEM.

### Having Tried it, We find it Works Well.

BELIEVING the Cash System the only true system of doing business, the undersigned has adopted it, and finds it work-well both for himself and customers, as it has enabled him to purchase his



### FALL AND WINTER STOCK

at extremely low rates, consequently he will be able to furnish his customers and the public at corresponding prices. All in want of any thing in his line are respectfully invited to examine his elegant assortment of

### Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

Consisting of Black, Blue Black, Brown, Green and Drab Broadcloths, and Cassimeres of various patterns. Also

### Silk, Satin, Worsted & Woollen Vests & Vesting!

All of which were purchased in New York for CASH, and are now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture as

### FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

### Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber. JAMES LYTLE.
Erie, Sept. 26, 1851. 20

### NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, consisting of foreign and domestic dry goods, hardware, groceries, wet and dry, crockery, nails, &c., which will be sold at unprecedented low prices, for ready pay, as I wish to do business on the ready pay system in future. Call and examine prices and qualities, and you will be satisfied as to both.
Oct. 11, 1851. SMITH JACKSON

## NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD

J. Hearn & Co., Agents,
*PUBLIC DOCK, ERIE, PENN'A.*

ARE prepared to contract Butter, Cheese, and all other property from Erie to New York—through in thirty hours.
ALSO—Agents for Lines on Erie Canal—no transhipments, through direct from Buffalo to New-York.
☞ For sale, Coal, Salt, White Fish, and Water Lime.
Erie, June 28. 7

1851. 1851.

### LOWRY & SCOTT,
*FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND*
### DEALERS IN COAL;

Also, Fish, Flour, Salt and Plaster; at the large Ware House West of the Bridge, Public Dock, Erie, Pa.
M. B. LOWRY, WM. L. SCOTT

### NEW HAT AND CAP STORE!!

THE subscriber, having rented the store on Park Row, two doors west of Williams' & Wright's Exchange Office, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store by Mr. Stockton, desires to call the attention of the citizens of Erie to his stock of **Hats & Caps** which he is now opening, direct from Eastern Manufactories. Being a practical Hatter himself, and having taken the utmost pains in the selection of these Goods, the community may rest assured they are made of firm materials, and by the best workmen, and will be warranted equal in finish, style and durability to any that can be had in the Eastern cities.

Gentlemen can at all times find here the latest fashions. Wm. H. Beebe & Co's celebrated Hats at New York prices, and Caps of almost every style, quality and price. Also, a good stock of Buffalo Robes.

The subscriber hopes by honorable, fair dealing, to build up his business, as his aim is not to fleece those who patronize him, but to make reliable customers. R. J. ROGERS.
Erie, Sept. 13, 1851.—18

### EMPIRE AGAIN.

*Keep it before the People that the Empires are not to be Undersold.*

I HAVE just received the Agency of two of the largest Iron and Nail Manufactories in the Union. Prices are therefore reduced below anything ever heard of. Farmers lift up your heads; a Barrel of Flour will purchase more Nails and Iron that it would a year ago. We will sell Bar Iron as low as 3½cts. per pound, Iron all round for Waggons, including Sweeds, at 3½cts. Nails, some sizes as low as 3½cts. by the keg Those prices are 10 per cent below Buffalo. When those prices can be matched I will try again. The above are for cash. Just receiving a large stock of Shelf Hardware, Sadlery Hardware, Buggy Trimmings, Chains, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, and Mechanics' Tools of all kinds at low rates; also Rubber Belting. H. CADWELL.
Erie, Sept. 13, 1851. 18

### SAVE TIME! SAVE MONEY!
### SAVE LABOR!

WILSON'S Chinese Liquid Washing Fluid, for washing in hard or soft Water. This Fluid is the best preparation known for washing cotton, linen, or woolen cloths, for removing grease or tar, for cleaning floors or paint, for destroying bed bugs and other vermin, for sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.
Aug 23. 15

### Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $3000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $28 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm.

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBoeuff township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $1000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hillside, good for grain or grass.

78 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $80 per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price $750.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuf tp—price $2 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING,
Feb 26, 1851. 42 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

TAR, Pitch and Rosin constantly on hand and for sale by
[6] R. T. S. & SONS.

### COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M. SANFORD have this day formed a copartnership as Bankers and Collection and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & CO. Office in "Beatty's Block," between State and Peach streets, Public Square
Erie, Jan. Jan 1, 1851. n41

YEAST POWDER, a superior article, for sale by
June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

EXTRACTS of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Nutmeg, Bitter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Orange Flour, Cochineal and Nectarine, for sale by D. S. CLARK.
June 21. 6

100 BAGS SHOT just received and for sale by
June 21, 1851 6 R. T. STELRETT & SONS.

### NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be called the Erie City Bank, to be located in the City of Erie, Erie County, Pa., with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to three hundred thousand dollars, and that the individual liability clause will be inserted in the Charter of said Bank.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. H. Fullerton, | J. C. Marshall, | Smith Jackson, |
| Henry Cadwell, | C. M. Tibbals, | Guy Loomis, |
| Geo Kellogg, | Wm. Kelley, | Walter Chester, |
| Thomas H. Sill, | John Galbraith, | A. Beebe, |
| | W. M. Gallagher. | |

Erie, Pa., June 21, 1851.

### Radway's Ready Relief fo nin.

A CERTAIN cure for Rheumatism, Sore throat, Sprains, Affections of the Spine, Toothache, Tic Dolourex, and all Nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Ring Worms, Eruptions of the skin, and Cramps in the stomach. For sale by
Erie, Aug. 2. 12 CARTER & BRO.

*NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS*
### AT LOOMIS & CO.'S,
*State St., nearly opposite Empire Stores.*

NOW opening the largest and finest stock of Goods in this line ever offered for sale in Erie, just purchased in N. York embracing all the new styles of rich Jewelry just out. Any one wishing to purchase a splendid watch and chain will have a first rate opportunity for selecting. Not to be undersold by any similar establishment in this vicinity. G. LOOMIS & CO.
Erie, June 21. 6

CALIFORNIA GOLD Manufactured to order at short notice, into Rings, Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, or anything desired, of any style, at 7 G. LOOMIS & Co.'s.

### New and Popular School Book.

COMPREHENSIVE Summary of Universal History, together with a Biography of Distinguished Persons, to which is appended an epitome of Heathen Mythology. Natural Philosophy, General Astronomy and Physiology; Adopted for the Public Schools of Philadelphia. By E. S. JONES & Co., Publishers, No. 19, Corner FOURTH and RACE streets, Philadelphia.

Teachers and School Committees addressing letters to us post paid, will be furnished with copies for examination.

☞ A Full and Complete Assortment of Books and Stationary for sale at the *Lowest Price*.
Philadelphia, May 3, 1851. 1y31

### NEW FALL GOODS.

JOHN C. BEEBE having just returned from New York with a large, splendid and cheap assortment of honest Goods, strong handsome, fast colored and fashionable, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers, in every clime, Europe, Asia, Africa and *America*, bought at a *great sacrifice for cash*, and *offered* to the public for nearly their own price. Call and see. Goods shown with pleasure to all, and none obliged to buy unless suited. Among his stock will be found silk, wool, cotton and linen, silk and satins Dress Goods of every variety, Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and watered Poplins, edgings, insertings, collars, undersleeves, cuffs, silk and satin Vestings, Fringes, blue, black purple, white and variagated, Canton, netted, &c.
Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. 19

## HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY,
### Removed to No. 144 Race Street.
*Between Fourth and Fifth, opposite Cross Street, Philadelphia.*

WHEREAS the Proprietor is enabled, by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for Hover's Ink, which its widespread reputation has created.

This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say anything in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.

In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement* for mending Glass and China, as well as a superior *Hair Dye*; a trial is only necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sealing Wax*, well adapted for Druggists and Bottles, at a very low price, in large or small quantities.

Orders addressed to JOSEPH E HOVER,
Manufacturer, No. 144 Race-st. Between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Sept 20, 1851. 3m19

52 KEGS Kentucky Rifle Powder, just rec'd, and for sale by the half, quarter, or whole Keg by
June 21, 1851 [6] R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

### Iron! Iron!! Iron!!!

I am now receiving as large and well assorted stock of Iron as can be found in any of Albany. It was bought entirely for *Cash*, and will be sold for the same at prices that defy competition. Also, a large stock of Nails and Spikes, at unusually low figures.
RUFUS REED,
Erie, Sept. 27. 20 No. 19—Reed House

### Sugars! Sugars!!

I AM now receiving a large stock of Sugars, which have just been purchased at very low figures in New York for cash, and will be sold proportionably low for cash or ready pay.

I am also receiving a large supply of Teas, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, &c., &c. I invite the attention of those wishing to purchase and say I think I can offer as good inducements as any house in this city. JOHN C. BEEBE.
Erie, Sept. 20, 1851. 6m19

OILS.—Hyoscíamus, Ergot and Croton, at CARTER'S

PREMIUM FOR SILVER.—We pay a premium in GOLD for Dollars, Half Dollars and Five Francs.
Erie, June 14. M. SANFORD & CO.

### WOOD WANTED!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 300 Cords of Hemlock and other soft wood delivered at his Asbery and Lime Kiln corner of French and 9th Streets. S. JACKSON.
Sept. 27—18.

### Musical Academy.

THIS Institute will be opened in a few days at his rooms, 4 doors east of the Erie Bank, as soon as the names of Fifty subscribers are obtained. Terms—$6 for one person, $10 for families containing six persons, per year, invariably in advance. Five lessons will be given every Saturday, either of which pupils may attend. Hours of study from 7 A. M. to 9, from 10 to 12, from 1 P. M. to 3, from 4 to 6, from 7 evening to 9. The ladies may select one of these lessons for themselves, thus enabling all to attend without inconvenience. This unparalled low price of tuition brings instruction within the reach of all. The hours will be occupied in the following manner:—First, vocal exercises—second, lectures on every thing connected with music, (history of music, including the news of musical matters)—third, rudiments of music, with explanations on the black board, or on an instrument—fourth, sacred music, with accompaniment on the Melodion.—All persons wishing to subscribe, will find me, at the above named rooms. WM. WILLING.
Erie, Oct. 4, 1851. tf21

A GENERAL assortment of Crockery and Glassware may be found at the store of [illegible] BENNETT & CO.

CORN BASKETS for sale at the *new store* in the Bennett block,
Oct. 18.—23 BENNETT & CO.

A LAPACA, De Laines, Ginghams, Calicos, a very general assortment for sale by 22 G. SELDEN & SON

SHEETINGS, Bed Ticks, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Warp, white and colored, 22 G. SELDEN & SON.

A XES.—30 dozen just received and for sale by
Oct. 18.—21 G. SELDEN & SON.

A XES.—A large lot just received direct from the manufacturer [illegible] 21 G SELDEN & SON.

### A PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST QUACKERY.

*THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED!*
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY,
### OR FIVE COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR!

DR. LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE, entitled, A Physiological View of Marriage—a popular treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from genital diseases in both sexes, with upwards of 125 colored and plain lithographs and engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, causes, symptoms and baneful effects of Venereal diseases, together with plain directions for the perfect cure of syphilis, gleet, strictures, &c., *without mercury*.

To which are added very extensive practical observations on Sexual Debility, arising from nocturnal seminal emissions, or constitutional weakness, and its attendant sympathies. The whole illustrated by striking cases from Dr. La Croix's private practice. The reproductive organs of females illustrated. Menstruation, Irregularity, or the entire suppression of the Menses, and their remedies by M. B. La Croix, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Department of the Northern University—Member of the Hospital des Venetiennes, Paris—Correspondent of the Reformed School of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society, &c. &c.

### CAUTION.

In this book the nature of every private disease is minutely described, with their symptoms, and how to distinguish one from another—with receipts for the remedies, their management, &c., in plain language. It enables every one to successfully and privately treat his case, (thereby avoiding the impositions daily practiced by quacks on the ignorant,) or to judge if properly treated. Young men who have been unfortunate in contracting disease, previous to placing themselves under the care of any doctor no matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work first, as it exposes the trickery and imposture practiced by quacks, who advertise to cure private diseases in the *public newspapers*. Sold by the author, who may be consulted upon any of the diseases of which it treats. Any person sending $3 cents enclosed a letter (post paid) will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies for $1. Address Dr. M. B. La Croix, or box 1090, P. O., Buffalo, N. Y. Also for sale by the author, No. 36, Beaver st; P. L. Gilbert, under the Museum, Albany, N. Y.

### FEMALE COMPLAINT.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix is often called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female impostors, under the false pretence of effecting cures—those medicines in nineteen cases of twenty have an injurous effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect, or any signs of it. Ladies who wish for medicines, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

### Dr. De Laney's Female Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by families (under the patronage of the gentry and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merits. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of *which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box,*) though always safe and healthy, so gently, yet so actively are they.

☞ Price $1 per box. they can be transmitted by mail to any part of the Union.

Dr. La Croix invites all the afflicted, however hopeless their case may appear, or whatever their disease may be, or however many physicians or remedies they have tried, to put his knowledge and skill to the test in an examination of the case—it will cost them nothing, as he professes to every case he treats a permanent and radical cure for life.

☞ The Dispensary is so arranged that the person so calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in constant attendance in his private rooms, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are most astonishing cases on record, are for inspection at the Dispensary, all which are by his medicines.

Remember 64 Lloyd street, up stairs, sign of Old Galen's Head, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffalo, March 8, 1851. 1y43

### Erie Livery Stable.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they still continue the Livery business at their old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all description may be found at all times ready for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call. MARTIN & BRIGGS.
Erie, June 14, 1851. tf3.

### National Series of Standard School Books.
### DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.
*ACADEMIC COURSE.*

First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

*COLLEGE COURSE.*

Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Ana. Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

*ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.*

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy,
do. First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
do. School Compedium of Nat. Philosophy,
Clark's Elements of Drawing.
Page's elements of Geology,
Hamilton's Elementary Physiology,
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,
McIntire's Astronomy and Globes.

*HISTORIES.*

Willard's School History,
do. United States and Historical Charts,
do. Universal History and Temple of Time, and Historic Guide.

*Sciences of the English Language*

Clark's New English Grammar,
Parker's Rhetorical Reader.
Watt's Improvement of the mind,

*ELECUTIONARY WORK*

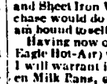
Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Bolton and Sherwood's School Song and Hymn Book.

Fulton and Eastman's System of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with chirographic Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their special adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country. For sale wholesale and retail, by

O. SPAFFORD.
May 21.—2 Agent for A. S. Barnes, & Co.

### GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.



The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS, at the old stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I am bound to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having taken on hand the new COOK STOVE in the state, (the Eagle Hot-Air) which needs no puffing and will show for itself.—I will warrant it to any one wishing to purchase. Also, 300 dozen Milk Pans, of all sizes, cheap Pails and Boilers, Strainers, Strainer Pails, Canal Boat Lamps and pumps, Coffee Pots; Tea Pots and Boilers Lanters, washbowls, cake pans, pails, blowhorns, dippers, skimmers, teakettles, boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, tinplate pans, pitchers, lamplighters, spittoons, trunks, dish pans pint, quart, gallon and half gallon measures, funnels, graters, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, deed boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, fruit dishes, dust pans, lard and oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, jelly cups and pails, rattle boxes, whistles, applebutter kettles, tea kettles, stove pipes and elbows, &c.

Spouting and Gutters promptly attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired at the shortest notice.

WANTED.—About forty thousand lbs. of old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel,
Erie, March 13, 1851.—14 N. MURPHY.

### NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

### School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 18 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for Paper Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.
Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

### FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

BY request of some of the members of the Erie County Agricultural Society, the subscriber brought on and offers for sale the following articles.

Emery & Co's, Horse Power and Threshing Machine.
Sub-soil Plows.
Corn Planters and Seed Drills,
Hog Power churning, driving grind stones, &c.,
Cornstalk cutter and crumbers,
Hay and Straw Cutters,
Emery's improved compressing and thermometer churn combined, 10 teeth Garden Rakes, Hay Forks, improved stilt Scythe stones, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements for the Agency of the above, together with all articles in Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements, I can furnish at Wholesale or Retail, on the same terms as the manufacturers, adding transportation, and as all articles are warranted, the attention of Farmers and others is solicited. D. S. CLARK,
Erie may 10, 1851. State street, 2 doors north of Fullerton's.

### Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTER & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 11th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber. Planed and Matched Flooring, warranted superior to any worked by hand. Builders will save money by buying their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.
Erie, May 21, 1851. 3

### Leath r and Shoe Findings!

J. H. FULLERTON has in store and offers for sale

1000 sides Spanish Sole Leather
1000 " Slaughter " "
1000 " Upper " "
1000 dozen Lemon Calfskins,
100 " Country "
100 " French "
100 " Black and Fancy Morocco,
100 " Linings and Bindings,
100 " Kipskins.
100 " Splits,
100 " Enamelled and Patent Leather.

Also—Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimps, and every article of Shoemaker Tools and Kit. August 1.

### VALUABLE WATER POWER AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Water Power and Saw Mill, at the North slope of the Summit, in Crawford county, on the Erie Extension Canal, surrounded by the finest timber in the county, and a good location for a Grist Mill, will be sold at a great bargain. LUMBER for CANAL BOATS will be taken in payment.
Sept. 20, 1851. M. B. LOWRY.

### Starch!! Starch!!!

J. B. SMYTH & CO'S Corn and Wheat Starch on hand in large quantities, for sale at New York wholesale cash prices Orders from Country Merchants promptly filled.
Erie, July 26. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

EXTRACTS.—Preston & Merrill's extracts of Lemon and Vanilla, for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SON.

### Bardatte's Vermifuge Sugar Drops,

FOR the destruction of worms. They contain no calomel or mercury in any form or any deleterious ingredients whatever, and are at once attractive to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and sure in their operation. Children eat them with great avidity. For sale by J. H BURTON & Co.,
Erie, Aug 2. 12 No. 5, Reed House.

THE subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Whitewood Lumber, viz: 1 and 4-4 Boards; 1¼, 1½, 2 and 3 inch Plank; Column 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13 inches square, and 3 by 4 Scantling. Ash of the following thickness: 1¼, 1½, 2, 2 and 4 inches; Cherry and all kinds of shipping lumber. The Subscribers will make contracts for any mount of the above mentioned Lumber to be delivered the coming season. Twelve foot is the most desirable length to have Lumber manufactured.
Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

### THE DULCIMER!

*Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.*

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the best Foreign and American composers, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the bookstore of O. SPAFFORD.
Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. tf29

PULVERISED CORN STARCH—Of unequaled purity, with full directions for making Pudd.ngs, Custards, &c., for sale by
Erie, January 18, 1851. JOHN McCANN.

### Keystone Paper Mills,
*ERIE, PA.*

### PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.
RUFUS L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

SOAP.—A largelot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.
Erie May 4, 1850. 31

### WOOL WANTED.

*At Harbercreek Woolen Factory, South of the Buffalo Road,*

THE proprietors, having made considerable improvement in their machinery and water works, are now enabled to run their Factory all through the summer, and having a quantity of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Summer Tweeds, Shawls, Blankets and Sheets, also Satinets of different colors and qualities, to exchange for Wool, at 2½ lbs. of wool per yard of cloth as good as the wool will make. We invite all our old customers, and as many new ones as can make it convenient, to give us a call. We continue to full dye and dress domestic cloth, and manufacture Wool at our usual rates. Also, Carding done on short notice and in the best manner. Water Proof Cloth for over coats, of our own manufacture, kept on hand to exchange for Wool.
RHODES, CASE, & Co.
*Harbercreek*, May 31. 3

STRAW GOODS.—Bonnets and Hats, a good assortment just received and for sale at No. 3 Perry Block.
April 19, 1851. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER.

### W. C. BRALEY

WOULD inform the public that he intends to pay particular attention to Veterenry Surgery in all its various branches. His charges will be reasonable. Please call and see. Office at the Canal Stable, near the outlet Lock of the Extension Canal.
Erie, Jan. 4, 1851. 1f

### FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale a Farm of 76 acres on the Lake road, two miles west of the city of Erie, nearly all improved, with a good water power, a comfortable House, Barn and Orchard. Price $60 per acre, one-fourth down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest. Apply to Mr. Wilson King, in Erie, or